

## 62 U.S. senators oppose Saudi deal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sixty-two senators have signed a letter urging President Ronald Reagan to shelve plans to sell \$1.4 billion in missiles and other weapons to Saudi Arabia, two leading opponents of the proposed arms deal, said Monday. Senators Alan Cranston, a Democrat from California, and Robert Packwood, a Republican from Oregon, said they expect the White House to send a formal sales proposal to Congress this week. Once notified, Congress has 30 days in which to approve or block the proposed sale, which the two senators said will include 1,600 Maverick air-to-air missiles, a dozen F-15 jet fighters, \$300 million in advanced electronic equipment and a package of improvements for M-40 tanks and artillery vehicles already in the Saudi inventory. The letter, signed by 46 Democrats and 16 Republicans, faulted the Saudis for allegedly not making "substantial" efforts to enhance the Middle East peace process and for continuing to fund the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr. Cranston and Mr. Packwood said in a statement that they believe the sale of additional weapons and support equipment to Saudi Arabia was not in the interest of the United States and its allies, including Israel.

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## Cheysson to discuss W. Bank exports

TEL AVIV (AP) — A top European Community (EC) official will discuss European demands that Israel permit direct export of goods from the occupied West Bank when he visits Israel in October, a foreign ministry official said Monday. Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner for Mediterranean policy and former French foreign minister, also is to discuss Israel's relations with the EC, the official said. Earlier this month, the EC denounced Israel for preventing West Bank Palestinians from directly exporting their agricultural products to Europe. It also condemned Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied territories. Palestinian farmers presently export through an Israeli government-run exports company. Israeli agricultural exports to the EC total some \$500 million per year, while exports from the West Bank total \$4 million annually, according to an Israeli spokesman.

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## Kuwait tightens internal security

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has tightened security around power and water plants to prevent sabotage. Electricity and Water Minister Mohammad Abdul Muhsein Al Refae said in remarks published Monday. He told Al Qabas newspaper new security walls had been built and state-of-the-art security systems installed. Iran has threatened to attack economic targets in Kuwait because of the emirate's support for Baghdad in the Iran-Iraq war. Pro-Iranian militants have been convicted of placing bombs in oil installations in Kuwait, only 50 kilometres from the waterfront.

## Goria: Bonn may aid Gulf force

BONN (R) — Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Goria said after meeting Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday that West Germany was considering sending replacements for Western naval vessels dispatched to patrol the Gulf. Mr. Goria, on his first visit here as prime minister, told a news conference: "Bonn intends to give a contribution (to Western nations involved in the Gulf) by guarding other international waters for them." A Defence Ministry official said West Germany was barred by its constitution from sending troops outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) region. But he said diplomatic pressure was mounting for Bonn to help its NATO allies by filling in for their naval forces moved to the Gulf from international waters in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

## Amal men attack SLA position

BEIRUT (R) — Amal fighters blasted a pro-Israeli militia position in South Lebanon with rockets and machinegun fire on Monday, security sources said. They said the South Lebanon Army (SLA) post attacked was near Yater, just outside the so-called "security zone" created by Israel along its border in southern Lebanon. In Tel Aviv, an Israeli army spokesman said there was no attack on the SLA position but no Israelis were involved and there were no casualties. The security sources said Israeli and SLA gunners shelled Yater and nearby Kafr in retaliation, causing heavy damage but no casualties.

## Peres trying to meet Wu

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and his Chinese counterpart may meet this week in what would be the highest-ranking diplomatic encounter between the countries, a government official said Monday. Mr. Peres and China's Wu Xueqian are both in New York to attend the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

## Labour-Likud gap seen narrowing

TEL AVIV (AP) — The gap in public support for Israel's two major political blocs has narrowed in recent months, according to a public opinion poll released late Sunday. The poll, conducted among 1,098 Israelis by the independent Modin Ezerhi institute, also showed a drop in support for Kach, the extremist right-wing and anti-Arab party led by American-born Rabbi Meir Kahane.

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## Mine scare closes major sealane in Gulf; Iraqis hit tanker, Iran pounds Basra

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — New mines were reported in a busy Gulf tanker shipping lane on Monday as Iraqi jets bombed an Iranian tanker and Iranian artillery pounded the Iraqi port city of Basra.

Following the discovery of the mines, the major sealane in the southern Gulf was closed to commercial shipping and Iran was believed to have planted the devices in scattered locations of the area, shipping executives reported.

Well-placed sources said the United States was operating on the assumption that the Iraqis had seeded the waterway with the explosives in retaliation for last week's attack on a minelayer in the central Gulf.

The shipping executives, quoted by AP, said the deepwater channel, about 32 kilometres off the bustling United Arab Emirates port of Dubai, would remain closed to navigation until a minesweeping operation was completed by U.S. navy and British warships.

Shipping sources quoted by Reuters said the U.S. navy had fished three mines out of the sea and at least two more were in the water.

Lloyds shipping intelligence issued a warning that mines had been sighted and the area should be considered mined.

Dubai port radio advised tankers of unconfirmed reports of floating objects. "We are warning all vessels to keep a sharp lookout and navigate with caution," it said.

The latest mines apparently were spotted Sunday morning by the American missile destroyer Kidd, one of the warships of the 11th Middle East force that patrols the Gulf, according to sources quoted by AP.

His talks with Mr. Mubarak also covered the U.S. military programme to Egypt, he said, without elaborating.

Egypt gets \$2.3 billion a year in U.S. military and economic assistance, making it the biggest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel. It has been at odds with Washington over terms for repaying \$4.5 billion of old military debt.

Before leaving the Gulf, Mr. Weinberger told Bahraini leaders that the U.S., which has over 40 navy ships in and outside the waterway, was committed to guaranteeing free navigation there.

Mr. Weinberger also said on Sunday that the Iran-Iraq war would not end unless an arms embargo is imposed on Iran and the "irrational, fanatical" government in Tehran is replaced.

Speaking from Bahrain in a U.S. television interview, Mr. Weinberger said an international arms embargo against Iran would help end the war.

"Short of that, or perhaps on a longer-range basis, there would need to be a totally different type of government in Iran because no one can deal with an irrational, fanatical type of government of the kind that they have now," he said.

Mr. Weinberger's statement was an unusually explicit call by a U.S. cabinet member for an end to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's administration.

He said the Iranian ship, the mines, the equipment it used to arm the mines, Mr. Weinberger said.

He shrugged off Iranian threats to avenge the attack, saying Iran had been practising what he called terrorism since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

"They have been talking about revenge since 1979. They practice international terrorism. That's the way they take their revenge on everybody," he said.

Shipping executives said at least three and perhaps as many as six mines were sighted at three different locations in the channel.

They said the mines were believed to have been dropped from dhows or small boats operating from the Iranian-held island of Abu Musa, under cover of darkness.

At least two U.S. warships were in the vicinity on Monday, according to journalists who observed the scene from a helicopter.

The channel is within an area which tentatively has been designated for the British mine-hunting units which recently arrived in the Gulf region to help safeguard navigation in the vital waterway.

Iraqi jets attacked an Iranian shuttle tanker near Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island in the northern Gulf, on Monday, shipping sources quoted by Reuters said.

The raid was the latest in an (Continued on page 3)

Ararat predicts new Iranian offensive in October, page 2

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"We have a clear understanding with the leaders of the nations I have talked with on the importance of our continuing to do what we are doing — the vital necessity of keeping the freedom of the seas and keeping international waters open," he added.

Mr. Weinberger said coordination would continue between Gulf states and Western countries which have sent about 80 naval vessels to protect ships in the Gulf area.

"We will be working together in a number of different ways to make our contribution and those of the allied navies coming in now more effective," Mr. Weinberger said.

Mr. Weinberger spent 70 minutes with Mr. Mubarak at the presidential office in Heliopolis, a northeastern Cairo suburb. Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, who greeted Mr. Weinberger at the airport and later saw him off, attended the talks.

Mr. Weinberger, who met U.S. servicemen on warships in the Gulf, said he had seen the Iranian landing craft Iran Ajr, attacked by U.S. helicopters and captured a week ago. Washington accused the vessel of laying mines off Qatar.

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## Arab media praise Jordan's efforts for unity



AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab information media have praised His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to end inter-Arab conflicts in preparation for the extraordinary Arab summit which is to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

The official radio of the United Arab Emirates broadcast a report on this topic on Monday, praising King Hussein's move to reestablish diplomatic ties with Libya, and the short working trips which His Majesty made to Syria where he met with President Hafez Al Assad, and to Oman, where he was holding talks with Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said on Monday.

The report also pointed out the importance of the visits in the context of the exceptional efforts made by Jordan to ensure the success of the Arab summit.

The Al Itihad newspaper, published in Abu Dhabi, called on the extraordinary summit to coordinate Arab efforts to come out with a strong and unified position which would ensure a common destiny for all Arab states, especially at a time when extreme tension is gripping the Gulf area as a result of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The newspaper warned that, without a unified Arab position a quick solution to the war in the Gulf cannot be found, and, consequently, the road to Arab victory, unity and future would not be achieved.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Watan reiterated that discussing the development of the Iran-Iraq war is at the core of Arab commitment to settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It said that the Iran-Iraq war was only one aspect of the many-sided Arab-Israeli conflict, "which is being reopened by the coalition of Iran and Israel," and that the "Israeli enemy, after securing the occupation of Arab territory, is not satisfied with its achievements and is, therefore, also working towards the continuation of the Gulf war and backing Iran's refusal to accept peace."

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Siyassiah, pointed out that if the Arab summit was to be held then that would mean that the Iran-Iraq war, with all the human and economic losses during its course, would have achieved a positive historical point, and "that is to regain conclusive security, which is considered to be the modern parallel to Arab unity."

U.S. said considering preemptive strikes on Iranian ships

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. military forces are considering the possibility of preemptive strikes against Iranian naval vessels suspected of carrying mines in the Gulf, according to a broadcast report on Monday.

The Pentagon declined comment on the NBC television report, but administration officials told Reuters it was unlikely that such an attack would be made unless an Iranian ship was caught sowing mines in the waterway.

In a report from the Gulf, NBC said Iran had stepped up mining near Farsi Island after the Sept. 21 attack on an Iranian ship by U.S. helicopters. The White House said the landing ship Iran Ajr was laying mines at the time.

NBC reported that U.S. military sources in the Gulf said the Pentagon was considering the option of striking Iranian ships before they left Iranian waters if they were carrying mines.

"We don't comment on plans," a navy commander Bob Frucha, a Pentagon spokesman, told Reuters when asked about the report.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has threatened to repeat attacks if more actual mine-laying is discovered.

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But administration officials told Reuters that although a wide range of options has been under consideration in the Gulf for some time, preemptive strikes by U.S. aircraft or ships are unlikely without hard evidence that a ship is actually laying mines.

Three crewmen were killed and two are still missing following last week's rocket and machinegun attack by U.S. army special operations helicopters on the Iran Ajr 80 kilometres east-northwest of Bahrain.

U.S. forces blew up the captured ship over the weekend and the United States returned the 26 surviving crewmen to Iran.

At least six mines were reported found off the United Arab Emirates port of Dubai on Sunday. The devices were more than 320 kilometres south of the point where the U.S. navy said the Iran Ajr was laying mines.

In Bahrain, U.S. Ambassador Sam Zakheim told a news conference on Monday that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on Sunday delivered a letter to the emir from President Reagan "showing the willingness of the United States to stand with Bahrain in the Gulf and stressing the determination of the United States to keep the course and not to turn back."

A White House official, who asked not to be identified, said later Monday he would guide reporters away from the NBC television report.

At his daily news briefing, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater would say only that he could not judge what future action U.S. forces might take in their efforts to keep the Gulf open to shipping.

He said last week's attack by American helicopters on the Iranian naval vessel said to have been laying mines sent a strong signal on how the United States might respond to future actions of this kind.

Sunday's sentences followed a month-long trial of 90 fundamentalists, 53 of them in custody, charged with trying to overthrow the state.

Death sentences were passed on two defendants in custody and five fugitives. The MTT's leader, Rachid Ghannouchi, was sentenced to hard labour for life.

Mr. Ghannouchi's sentence brought expressions of relief from opposition political groups, who feared a backlash if he had been sentenced to death.

The leader of the main opposition party, Ahmad Mestiri of the Movement of Socialist Democrats, said on Monday that "the irreparable has been... avoided, at least for the MTT political leaders in custody and particularly Rachid Ghannouchi."

The Communist Party issued a communique saying the outcome was "positive, despite the severity of the sentences and, in particular, the death sentences passed in their absence of other MTT leaders."

The Beirut threat was issued by Islamic Jihad group in a statement accompanied by a photograph of American journalist Terry Anderson, held hostage since 1985 along with another American and three Frenchmen.

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Redman said Monday that "the Middle East is always one of the topics on our agenda with the Soviets, so there are a number of reasons for this trip at this time."

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In Cairo, Egyptian Information Minister Safwat Sharif said Mr. Shultz would visit Egypt next month for talks on the Gulf situation and Middle East peace prospects.

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# Soviets winning unlikely new friends in Lebanon

By Michael Kuli  
Reuter

BEIRUT — "Bravo bravo encore" shouted a rapturous audience of right-wing leaders at a hard-line Falangist gathering in their enclave north east of Beirut.

The enthusiastic cheers for a troupe of visiting Soviet dancers reflected Moscow's recent success in winning unlikely new friends in strife-torn Lebanon.

In Lebanon, Moscow's policy has traditionally centred on its support for the non-sectarian Communist Party, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Syrian-backed opposition parties.

But since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, Moscow has both multiplied aid to its friends and reached out to the Falangist Lebanese Forces militia, an enemy of almost all Soviet allies.

Western diplomats see new Soviet moves in Lebanon as a bid to win wider regional influence for its Middle East policies.

New Soviet Ambassador Vassili Kolotoussa has frequently visited Lebanese Forces leader Samir Geagea, a figure hated by the opposition and avoided by the American ambassador.

The Soviets have even offered the Lebanese Forces 100 scholarships a year to study in the Soviet Union, militia sources say. The militia snapped them up.

Soviet aid to leftist militias has also increased and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) can even boast Soviet-trained tank crews.

Moscow's determination to stay involved in Lebanon was shown early in 1986 when it offered to help to finance the U.N. peacekeeping force along the Israeli border in South Lebanon.

"We were very surprised when they responded to our request," Foreign Ministry Director-General Fuad Al Turk told Reuters. "They told us they were ready to help in any way."

Politicians said the new Soviet efforts in Lebanon were a change of tactics, not of policy, and were not in any case just for Lebanon's sake.

"The Soviet game in Lebanon

is part of a general drive to get away from an old reliance on just one or two allies in the Middle East," said a Western ambassador in Beirut.

Mr. Kolotoussa has broken the previously staid image of Soviet diplomats, appearing on television with well-turned Arabic statements after meetings with leaders all over the country.

"He's active and good-looking, but I must say I worry about what lies behind his smiles," said Lena Khodr, a schoolteacher in mainly Muslim west Beirut.

"There is give and take," a politician said of Mr. Kolotoussa's calls. "They are not the classical listening visits."

Diplomats say Moscow is keeping tabs on campaigns for the election of a new Falangist president next year and aims to increase influence in a country where success is quickly seen as a diplomatic plus in the whole region.

"They want good relations with all parties... so that all these will liaise with them or at least back their stand in any future Middle East peace conference," one politician said.

In west Beirut, the Soviet embassy has opened its heavily defended gates to woo Lebanese journalists with interviews, formerly hard-to-get, and vodka and caviar receptions.

The Soviet Cultural Centre has tripled its courses this year in Russian, painting, music, sport and dancing. The centre does not yet rival the American university in Beirut or other respected Western-funded institutions.

But observers say the field is open since pro-Israeli kidnappers have forced most Westerners to leave west Beirut.

Thousands of Lebanese students already take advantage of cheaper study in Communist countries and their number is sure to rise in view of the collapse of the Lebanese economy.

Politicians say the free-wheeling economy's failure and a 70 per cent fall in the value of the once-resilient Lebanese pound this year have partly undermined faith in Western values.

"Communist ideology won't make much headway but, in the current circumstances, people will accept help without asking where it comes from," said one.

The Soviet Union is also advancing into a breach left after militias backed by Syria and Iran forced the withdrawal of U.S. Marines backing President Amin Gemayel's efforts to extend his authority in 1982-84.

Syria, Moscow's closest Middle East ally, has now become a key arbiter of Lebanese events through its 25,000-man army garrison in three-quarters of Lebanon and in west Beirut.

Soviet cultural and diplomatic success has not been matched in trade which accounts for just five per cent of Lebanon's total.

"When we go to Moscow, we're the ones who buy them lunch... Soviet marketing and packaging are still very poor," said Fuad Tabbal, a major Lebanese trader with Communist contacts.

There are obvious contradictions in the Soviet drive to win friends on all sides of Lebanon's complex power-struggle.

Presidential sources said Mr. Gemayel had made known he would like to be the first Lebanese president to visit Moscow, but officials said this was unlikely because Moscow did not want to embarrass Syria, which has strained ties with Mr. Gemayel.

"The Soviets are smiling at everyone. The trouble is, they may run into the same problem as the Americans in trying to balance their friendships," the Western envoy said.

Lebanon has always looked seductively easy to influence: but Moscow may take warning from British, French, Syrian, Israeli, American and Iranian attempts to dominate it this century.

"The Soviets are not the only power in Lebanon," a Christian politician said. "Lebanon is so complicated nobody can have the whole chess. Many have tried and failed."

## Arafat predicts Iranian offensive in October

KUWAIT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said in remarks published on Monday he expected a major new Iranian Gulf war offensive against Iraq's second city of Basra next month.

In an interview with Al Watan newspaper he predicted the offensive would start in the second week of October to coincide with a Shiite Muslim religious holiday.

Iran launched a major thrust towards Basra last December, coming within 12 miles of the city but failing to breach the main Iraqi defences.

Diplomats have speculated that Iran may open a new ground assault when scorching summer temperatures in the region begin to fall.

Mr. Arafat, who has close ties to Iraq, said an extraordinary Arab summit, scheduled to begin in Amman on Nov. 8, had a responsibility to end the seven-year-old conflict.

The summit was called to discuss the Gulf war, but Mr. Arafat said Saudi Arabia had also asked for agenda items on Lebanon and the Palestine conflict.

He said he expected all three issues to be discussed and the PLO had prepared a plan of action to present at the summit.

Mr. Arafat said Egypt supports his rejection of peace proposals made by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the Al Itihad daily reported Sunday.

"Egypt supports the PLO's participation in the proposed Middle East international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations," Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying in an interview.

Peres was reported as proposing unilateral dialogue with Jordan for "autonomy" in the occupied West Bank.

"Egypt's stand is very close to the Palestinians, concerning the international conference," Mr. Arafat said, adding "there is a difference between our stand and Jordan's."

Mr. Arafat urged Jordan not to "yield to the American-Israeli pressure to accept Peres proposals," dubbing them "a new Camp David."

He was referring to the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty Egypt signed with Israel in 1979.

Egypt was shunned by the Arab World. But most Arab countries and the PLO have contacts with Cairo despite the absence of formal ties.

"Egypt will not accept the Peres proposal," Mr. Arafat said. Mr. Arafat said "peace powers in Israel which recognise Palestinian rights are gaining strength."

He urged these groups to pressure for a "just peace."

Mr. Arafat said he will discuss an international peace conference with Kremlin leaders when he visits Moscow next month.

## Anti-Khomeini fighters report biggest attack in Iran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Dissident Iranian forces have attacked 20 military bases in western Iran, killing 66 soldiers, wounding 89 and capturing another 35 in one of their biggest operations against the Tehran regime, an opposition group claimed Monday.

The Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, or People's Warriors, said in a statement that 12 of the bases were destroyed and eight others overrun in the brigade-size assault last Friday by the National Liberation Army (NLA) of Iran. It said the attackers suffered no losses in the six-hour battle.

The Iraqi-based NLA, formed by Mujahadeen leader Masoud Rajavi last June, is composed mainly of forces from the Mujahadeen, which seeks to topple Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime.

Friday's operation, involving several hundred NLA fighters, was the biggest assault reported since the movement launched its military campaign in January.

There was no independent confirmation of the Mujahadeen claim. But Iranian leaders have in recent months acknowledged that the opposition force is becoming an increasing problem.

President Ali Khamenei conceded last week that more than 1,000 Iranian officials and soldiers

have been killed by "terrorists" in recent months.

The Mujahadeen claimed they have killed, wounded or captured more than 3,000 "agents of repression" since January in more than 80 operations inside western Iran along a 300-mile (480-kilometre) stretch of the border.

The Mujahadeen statement was telecast to the Associated Press Bureau in Nicosia from the movement's headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq's capital. Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980.

The statement said the NLA force launched the attack before dawn against the 3rd Brigade of the 23rd Nohe Division of Iran's Revolutionary Guards in the Al-An-Sardash region.

Eight bases were overrun while NLA artillery units pounded 12 other nearby installations to prevent reinforcements being sent in to relieve the besieged garrisons, the statement said. The NLA have used these tactics on an increasing scale in recent operations.

The Mujahadeen claimed dozens of bunkers were destroyed along with ammunition dumps, command centres and fuel depots before the NLA force withdrew across the border carrying "large amounts" of captured weapons and military documents.

The dissidents said the attack was filmed and later broadcast into Iran by the Mujahadeen's television station in eastern Iraq.

The Mujahadeen, the most active of the anti-Khomeini groups, claim they have attacked Iranian government and intelligence officials in Tehran and other cities in recent months and stirred anti-government protests.

They claim that unrest is spreading among Iran's 45 million people as the war with Iraq, now in its eighth year, drags on with horrendous casualties, economic hardship worsens and Khomeini calls for ever more sacrifices for his Islamic Revolution.

There have been confirmed reports of protest demonstrations in against the war and the government's handling of the economy in recent months.

Iran's official news agency, monitored in Nicosia, reported a car bomb exploded in Tehran Saturday, the first in months. No casualties were reported.

The government has reported major military counter-offensives in western Iran against the Mujahadeen and the arrest of more than 1,000 alleged "subversive elements" along the border.

One group was reported seized last week with hundreds of

pounds of explosives.

The Mujahadeen were once Khomeini's allies against the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Mr. Rajavi, 39, the last of the Mujahadeen's original leaders from the 1960s, spent 7½ years in prison for opposing the monarch. He was sentenced to death until it was commuted to life imprisonment because of international pressure.

The leftist Mujahadeen split with Khomeini after the revolution when he began systematically eliminating rival factions in the turmoil following the shah's ouster in 1979.

Mr. Rajavi hopes to become a rallying point for opponents of Khomeini's regime and seeks to exacerbate divisions within the Tehran hierarchy.

But Arab and Western diplomats believe that his alliance with Iraq could seriously jeopardise Mr. Rajavi's potential support among Iranians.

"Most Iranians, whatever they think about their leaders and their policies, find it difficult to sympathise with someone fighting along side the enemy who kills their sons and brothers and bombs their homes," said a Western diplomat once based in Tehran.

## Author defends deathbed interview with Casey

WASHINGTON (AP) — Journalist Bob Woodward stands by his claim that former CIA Director William Casey admitted in a deathbed interview he knew of the diversion of Iran arms sale money to the Nicaraguan contras.

Mr. Casey's widow says such an interview could not have taken place.

Writing in his new book, "Veil: The Secret War Of The CIA, 1981-1987," Woodward said Mr. Casey nodded affirmatively when asked if he knew about the funds diversion at a time when Congress had banned U.S. aid to the rebels.

But Sophia Casey took issue Sunday with the depiction of Mr. Casey's views of President Ronald Reagan and Woodward's contention that he eluded security at the hospital and met with the dying Casey.

In an interview with the U.S. television network CBS's 60 Minutes programme on Sunday evening, Woodward, an assistant managing editor at the Washington Post, reassured his story while acknowledging there were no witnesses to the hospital meeting.

He said the four-minute interview occurred a few days after he had been ejected from the hospital by guards, and that the meeting was arranged with the help of a source he would not identify.

"He was dying. It was not the Casey I knew physically," Woodward said. "And so I got one question, and... that question was: 'You knew about the diversion, didn't you?' ... and he nodded."

Mr. Casey died May 6 of complications after being diagnosed as having brain tumour. Mrs. Casey told the Associated

Press in a telephone interview Sunday from her home that Woodward "was never in the hospital."

She said family members were with Casey constantly when he was hospitalised in Washington and on Long Island, New York, and that Secret Service security officers were posted at his room door and the elevator door around the clock.

The book also came under attack Sunday from the Saudi government, which Woodward alleged provided money and help to Mr. Casey for his private covert operations, and from Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, leader of the militant Hezbollah faction in Lebanon, whom the book alleged had accepted a \$2 million payoff to stop attacks against Americans and U.S. facilities.

Excerpts of Woodward's book appeared in Sunday and Monday editions of the Post.

In Monday's editions, Woodward said:

— U.S. intelligence sources in 1986 scored what Woodward described as "a spectacular intelligence coup" against Libya:

"They began regularly intercepting messages from Qadhafi's intelligence headquarters in downtown Tripoli."

Those messages led the United States to conclude within 10 minutes of the April 5 bombing of a West Berlin discotheque that the Libyans were responsible, the book says. The bombing killed one U.S. serviceman and a Turkish woman and injured 230.

In response, U.S. bombers attacked Col. Muammar Qadhafi's personal compound and other targets in Libya on April 14, 1986.

## Peres backs U.S. escort of Kuwaiti tankers in Gulf

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The United States would have lost its credibility as a superpower had it not decided to escort Kuwaiti tankers through the Gulf, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview.

"If the United States had not sent its fleet it would have lost a great deal of credibility — reinforcing the impression the United States is becoming a paper tiger," Peres told Newsweek magazine published on Sunday.

"Instead, the American action has shown that the Russians don't have the military capacity to match the United States in the Gulf," the Israeli minister said during a visit to the United Nations last week.

Mr. Peres said he was not worried by growing U.S. involvement in the Gulf and thought the Iranians would try hard to have a direct military confrontation with the United States.

"They will try to insult you, to injure America by taking somebody hostage. But I do not think they are seeking a military confrontation," he was quoted as saying.

Peres has rejected as inadequate a Soviet offer to establish low-level diplomatic representation in Israel, newspaper reported Sunday.

Peres said a proposal by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to open an interest office in Tel Aviv was "insulting," the daily Hadashot reported. The paper said Peres told his Soviet counterpart he would accept only full diplomatic representation.

The two foreign ministers met for two hours on Wednesday at the Soviet mission in New York. Both leaders are in New York to

attend a session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Aviv Shiron declined comment on the report Sunday. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's aide Avi Pazner called the report "total speculation."

But government officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, confirmed that prior to Peres' trip Israeli officials had debated whether to accept low-level ties with the Soviets or hold out for the resumption of full diplomatic ties.

Moscow severed ties with the Jewish state during the 1967 Middle East war.

Israeli officials have hoped recent signs of a thaw in Soviet-Israeli relations would lead to a resumption of ties, as well as a higher rate of Soviet-Jewish emigration. Hopes were fuelled by the recent granting of exit visas to prominent Soviet Jewish activists such as Yosef Begun and Victor Brailovsky.

Brailovsky arrived in Israel on Thursday.

Mr. Shevardnadze promised Peres during their meeting the Kremlin would re-examine all requests by Soviet Jews to emigrate, and pointed out the rise in Soviet Jewish emigration over the past year, the Hadashot report said.

In talks Peres described as the "friendliest, most candid and most substantial" he ever had with a Soviet official.

Peres, leader of the centrist Labour Party, has pushed for an international forum with the participation of the Soviet Union and the four other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

## Chirac reiterates France's support for international Mideast peace conference

CAIRO (R) — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac reiterated his government's support for an international conference on the Middle East, including all parties concerned and attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

He told an airport news conference after four hours of talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak: "Of course we know it is difficult to organise, but all members of the European Community also support the idea."

Mr. Chirac spoke to reporters at the end of a weekend Cairo visit for the inauguration of a French-built underground railway system.

He said he and Mr. Mubarak had almost identical views on the issues discussed.

"We talked about problems touching the international situation, like the Palestinian problem, Lebanon, Chad and the absurd and odious war between Iraq and Iran," he said.

Mr. Chirac said French warships sent to the Gulf were located outside the waterway.

"They are in or outside Djibouti where they go whenever they need repair," he said.

Mr. Chirac urged the Soviet Union and the United States on Sunday to reduce conventional and chemical weapons after their agreement in principle to scrap medium-range nuclear missiles.

"France rejoices at everything which can reduce tensions," he said.

"We approve the agreement about mid-range missiles but think it is more important to reduce conventional and chemical arms," he said.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	23:00	News Summary
Tel: 73111-19	23:05	Evening Show Continued
	24:00	Close Down
<b>PROGRAMME ONE</b>		
15:30	Korant	
15:50	Programme review and children programmes	
16:20	Children's programme	
16:50	Candid Camera	
17:10	Small Wonder	
18:00	Religious programme	
18:30	Children's Show	
19:20	Programme on Jordan	
19:50	Programme review and variety	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Arabic Science	
21:30	Programme on Architecture	
22:30	Variety	
23:00	News summary in Arabic	
23:10	Close down	
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>		
17:45	"Embarkment Immediate"	
19:00	News in French	
19:15	Casino Cocktails (documentary)	
19:30	News in Hebrew	
19:45	Variety	
20:00	News in Arabic	
20:30	Double Trouble	
21:10	Magnum	
22:00	News in English	
22:30	One part special "Joe Lewis"	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>		
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.01 KHz. SW		
Tel: 73111-19		
07:00	Light Music	
07:30	Newsdesk	
08:00	Morning Show	
08:30	News Summary	
09:00	News Summary	
09:30	Follow the Wind	
10:00	News Summary	
10:30	30-Minute Theatre	
11:00	News Summary	
11:30	Pop Session	
12:00	News Bulletin	
12:30	Instrumentals	
13:00	Pop Talk	
13:30	Concert Hour	
14:00	News Summary	
14:30	Instrumentals	
15:00	Old Favourites	
15:30	Science Report	
16:00	Pop Session	
16:30	News Summary	
17:00	Top Twenty	
17:30	News Desk	
18:00	Date with a Star	
18:30	Evening Show	
19:00	Evening Show Continued	
19:30	Evening Show Continued	
20:00	Evening Show Continued	
20:30	Evening Show Continued	
21:00	Evening Show Continued	
21:30	Evening Show Continued	
22:00	Evening Show Continued	
22:30	Evening Show Continued	
23:00	Evening Show Continued	

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 633100	A painting exhibition by Bassem Madfah at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 633100	An exhibition of handicrafts and fine arts from Jordan at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Sept. 30).
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 633100	"Stress" — French film at 8:00 p.m. Royal Cultural Centre. runs until Sept. 30.
FILMS	SERVICE CLUBS
10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 633100	The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel. 7:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m. American Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Centre. 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.
CULTURAL CENTRES	CHURCHES
Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel. 625959.
American Centre Library. Tel. 641220	Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweideh. Tel. 627440.
British Council. Tel. 6361478	De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweideh. Tel. 661757.
French Cultural Centre. Tel. 637009	Terraced Church (Roman Catholic). Jabel Luweideh, near Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 623346.
Gothic Institute. Tel. 639777	Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 625541.
Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel. 642013	St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751.
Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel. 639777	Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. Tel. 675234.
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 646251	Evangelical Lutheran Church Amman. Arab Service: Sunday 7:00 p.m. Rainbow Congregation. English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Rev. N. Smir. Tel. 811295.
Amman Municipal Library. Tel. 637111	
Univ. of Jordan Library. Tel. 833555	
MUSEUMS	
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages. plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arab Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651790.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Clashed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and	

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (09) 333255, where it should always be verified.	09:30 Beirut (MEA)
	14:05 Cairo (MS)
	14:45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Moscow (GP)
	15



## Medical mission to aid famine-stricken Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — Another medical mission left Amman for Sudan Monday and was seen off by Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The mission — the thirteenth of its kind — is comprised of 17 personnel, including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and laboratory technicians carrying large amounts of medicines, medical equipment, and other appliances to be used in their relief work in drought and famine-stricken regions of Sudan.

Addressing the mission members, the minister wished them success in their endeavour, which is a continuation of efforts carried out by previous missions. Dr.

Hamzeh said that the new team will replace another that has been working in Sudan, offering services to patients at the new Kass hospital.

Jordan has sent other teams which are now assisting the Sudanese in irrigation, electrification, and agricultural projects.

According to Dr. Hamzeh, the Kass hospital, set up by the Jordanian missions, is managing an enormous task, and continues to treat increasing numbers of patients.

The mission members were also seen off by senior ministry officials and members of the National Committee for Supporting the People of Sudan and the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan.

## Supply Ministry orders ban on refilling olive oil

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade, and Supply Rafi'at Muasher on Monday issued a defence order which bans refilling olive oil in small plastic, glass, or metal containers and then selling them without prior written approval and licence from the ministry. The ruling goes into effect beginning next month.

In the order, Dr. Muasher also required that all factories and companies already licensed to fill vegetable oil refrain from providing the market with olive oil until it has been inspected by the ministry and undergoes lab tests to ensure that it fulfills all specifications. In addition each container must carry a tag indicating the name of the producing company, its address, the origin of the oil, the packing date, and any other information required by the ministry.

Any containers which have

been refilled without prior written consent from the ministry will be confiscated, and any olive oil containers already on sale will undergo lab tests to ensure that they fulfill specifications. They will be confiscated if any tampering is revealed, and the producer will be referred to court.

This decision comes after an oil adulterator was apprehended for importing vegetable oil and mixing it with green colour additives before selling it as olive oil, which is in constant public demand.

An official from the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply said that the ministry will be making daily inspection tours to ensure that traders of olive oil are adhering to the defence order, and also to confiscate any containers which are being sold without prior consent from the ministry and without a licence to refill olive oil.

## Underwater photography contest begins in Aqaba

AQABA (J.T.) — An international underwater photography contest has begun in Aqaba with amateur and professional photographers from Arab and foreign countries taking part.

A statement, here, said that the three-day contest is designed to help promote Jordanian tourist attractions abroad. The event, entitled "International Blue Aqaba 1987" is being held in Aqaba until Sept. 30, when it will move to the Isle of Pharaoh from Oct. 1 through 5, according to the statement.

The contestants are allowed to use all the lenses, filters, and illuminators that they require, and all divers must bring their own diving gear, except diving tanks and weight belts, which will be provided by the organisers. Each competitor will be given colour slides, and will have five hours to hand in his or her exposed films especially marked by the organising committee.

The competitor is to choose three of his or her best slides for each of the two programmed sections, Aqaba and the Isle of Pharaoh. These selected photos will later be given to the Nautilus Association, who will, in turn, use them for cultural programmes to benefit a UNICEF campaign.

The rules of the contest also include: divers must have scuba diving skill and, in addition, they must be aware that the organising committee will not be liable for any accidents which occur before, during, or after the period of the contest.

"International Blue Aqaba 1987" is being sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and Royal Jordanian, and is organised by Nautilus Club Association, Roma, and Aqua Marina Hotel Club in Aqaba.

## Mine scare closes Gulf sealane

(Continued from page 1)

Iraqi air blitz in which four tankers were hit over the weekend and which Baghdad has vowed to continue.

Lloyds of London confirmed that four shuttle tankers had been attacked by Iraqi planes off the Iranian coast over the weekend, and said one crew member was killed, six to eight were missing and 17 were injured in one of the attacks.

Iran said it was bombarding industrial and military targets in eastern Iraq in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on Iranian economic facilities.

But Baghdad said the shells were hitting residential areas.

"Dozens of hospitals, schools, kindergartens, mosques, churches and shops have been destroyed and hundreds of houses demolished," the governor of Basra told Reuters.

Anwar Said Al Hadithi said Iran had extended the bombardments to include 80 per cent of the residential areas of the city.

Iraq's second highest with a pre-war population of a million.

Basra has been battered by almost daily shelling since Iran resumed long-range bombardments one month ago. "We counted 10 shells between 06:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. (10:00 to 06:30 GMT) on Monday," the governor said.

He gave no recent casualty figures, but Baghdad war communiques have reported over 500 civilians killed or wounded in the city, some 20 kilometres from the Iran-Iraq warfront, since Aug. 18.

Basra was a bustling port city before the Iran-Iraq war erupted in 1980 and a high percentage of its population are now estimated to have left the area.

But Governor Hadithi said able-bodied men have stayed behind. "The shelling may have forced them to move their children and women to safer areas, but the men in Basra still carry arms to defend its soil," he declared.

## Clergyman executed in Tehran

(Continued from page 1)

Montazeri, handpicked by the 87-year-old Khomeini to succeed him.

Hashemi had used his association with Ayatollah Montazeri to build his own militia among supporters of the hardline Montazeri.

But his problems began when he tried to confront the powerful parliament speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani.

He was believed to have leaked to Al Shiraa the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran with the aim of discrediting Rafsanjani by exposing the contacts he had had with the Americans.

But, diplomats say, Rafsanjani, an important contender for power after Khomeini, had obtained the revolutionary leader's approval before launching contacts with the Americans and Rafsanjani quickly arranged for

Hashemi to be thrown in jail.

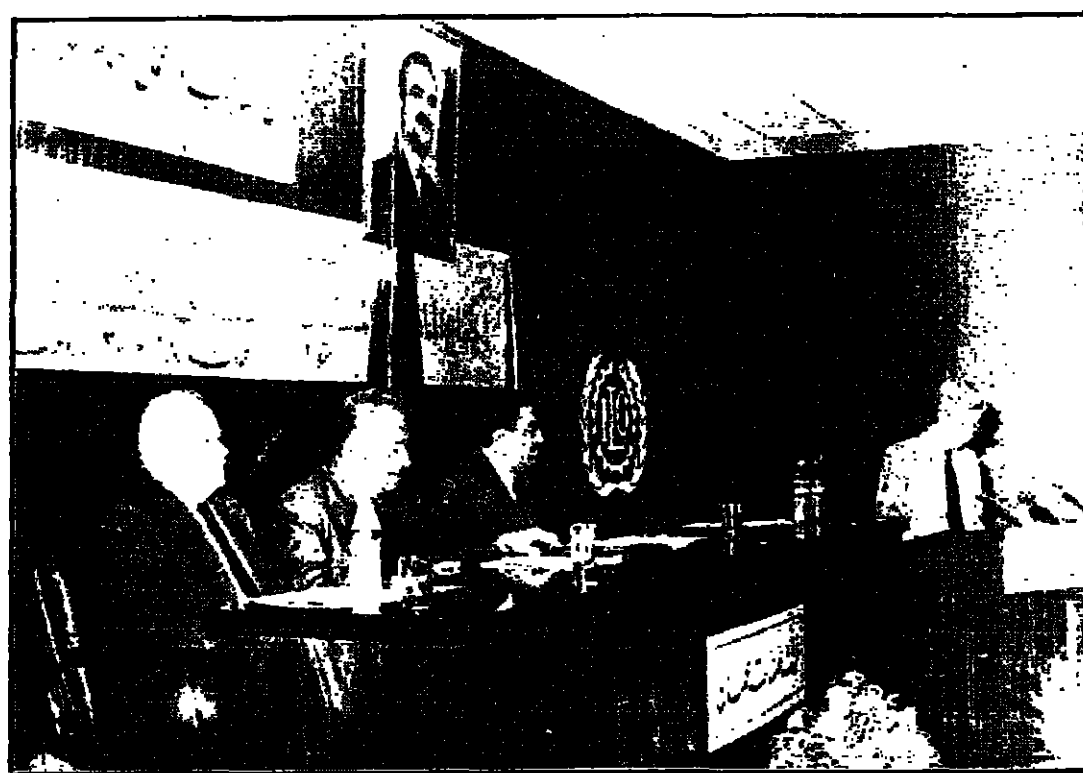
In Tehran, executions generally are carried out within a few days of sentencing.

But in Hashemi's case, implementation was put off for six weeks and no explanation has been given for the delay.

In Baghdad, a representative of the main Iranian opposition group, the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, said Hashemi's execution was a result of an internal struggle within the Tehran government.

"In an abortive attempt to control the crisis within the regime, Khomeini had no other option but to eliminate even his closest allies," Alireza Jafarzadeh, a top official of the Baghdad-based group, told Reuters.

Jafarzadeh said he expected a "process of internal struggle" within the Tehran regime would worsen rapidly in forthcoming days.



President of the Amman Chamber of Industry Isam Budeir (right), Director-General of the Social Security Corporation Mahdi Farhan (centre), and International Labour Organisation Representative Ghaleb Barakat head a Monday meeting of Arab businessmen discussing the fate of Arab economies after the oil boom (Petra photo)

## Arab businessmen's meeting reviews post-oil boom economy

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Security Corporation Director-General Mahdi Farhan on Monday said that the Arab World is currently passing through a delicate economic stage and that Arab economies are now returning to their natural state of stability following the oil boom, which was the prevailing economic phenomenon during the last 15 years.

Addressing the opening session of the second Asian Arab Businessmen Round Table Meeting on behalf of the Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan, Dr. Farhan said that, during the oil boom period, countries of the region built economic, industrial, agricultural, and other infrastructure that were difficult to imagine before that time.

On the social level, Dr. Farhan said that the region has witnessed a large flow of labour. The Arab countries which are rich in natural resources have the lions share of the labour force flow, thus enabling them to utilise the most experienced and skilled personnel to develop their economies and build up their infrastructures.

The director-general also expressed hope that participants succeed in understanding the conditions and needs of the labour force in a serious bid to reach successful solutions for the problems facing Arab workforce.

He called on all participants to consider covering Arab labourers working abroad under the social security and insurance plans of the countries in which they work, and enacting a regulation whereby such workers may be entitled to transfer their insurance rights from one country to another.

President of the Amman Chamber of Commerce Isam Budeir outlined the importance of the meeting, saying that it is addressing special topics of discussion, such as counter-migration of labour from oil-rich countries and cooperation among the various business organisations in establishing training programmes. Another important topic of discussion is the business organisations' role in dealing with the socio-economic results of the transfer of technology. Mr. Budeir noted.

He added that Jordan relies heavily on remittances from citizens working abroad, stressing that they finance almost half of the country's imports. Mr. Budeir also said that any change in the labour market for Jordanians will negatively affect the Jordanian economy; thus, proper programming is necessary to ensure that the economy can adapt to changes.

International Labour Organisation representative Ghaleb

Barakat said that the quick transfer of technology, and its social and economic consequences, requires continuous attention, so that national and regional technological policies complement development policies. He pointed out that business organisations have an important role in selecting the appropriate technology and in cooperating with other social institutions with the aim of creating a solid national cadre that can employ technology to serve development objectives.

The representative of the Businessmen's Organisation, Rafael Lagas, underscored the necessity of cooperation between employers and labourers, saying that it contributes to creating an atmosphere conducive to the success of both employers and employees.

During the first session, Mr. Budeir was elected chairman of the meeting, while Mr. Zuhair Onawati of Syria and Mr. Muhammad Hamed Al Aswad from Iraq were appointed vice-chairmen.

Taking part in the three-day meeting, which is organised by the Amman Chamber of Industry, in cooperation with the ILO, are representatives from: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Jordan.

## Hamzeh calls attention to need for nurses, primary health care

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said on Monday that the Ministry of Health directs special attention to primary health care (PHC) because it represents the beginning point of all types of medical care. Without PHC, Dr. Hamzeh noted, it would not be possible to reach citizens living in remote areas, and it is for this reason that the ministry has embarked on establishing health centres throughout the Kingdom.

Addressing a meeting to discuss a \$12.5 million project for developing nursing and PHC services in Jordan, co-financed by the Jordanian government and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Dr. Hamzeh said that the project aims at upgrading the standards of the nursing profession in Jordan and integrating the PHC programmes into the nursing curricula, so as to enable nurses to serve fully their community health centres, which constitutes the front line for treating simple illness cases.

Dr. Hamzeh stated that Jordan will continue to recruit foreign nurses until the year 2000 to meet the severe shortage of national nurses in Jordan is 560, he added.

However, he noted that the shortage can not be met locally but only through the establishment of a nursing instructors institute, which forms part of the joint Jordanian-USAID project.

Dr. Hamzeh expressed pride in the advanced standard the project has achieved in immunisation, saying that the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has placed Jordan in the forefront of the Middle Eastern countries which have achieved high immunisation coverage against the major child-killing diseases.

The minister also spoke highly of the existing cooperation between Ministry of Health and the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), noting that it is a model for cooperation with non-governmental organisations.

Also addressing the meeting participants was Director of USAID Lewis Reade, who outlined the scope of cooperation between the government and USAID. He said that it dates back to 1952, when a separate section for hygiene and sanitation

was established. Director of the PHC Department Sulaiman Oubein spoke about the importance of health education as a component of PHC, and stressed the need for other PHC requirements, including sufficient and nutritious food, safe water supplies, and sanitation, mother and child care, and control of contagious and endemic diseases.

The opening session was attended by Director of Noor Al Hussein Foundation In'am Al Mufiri, the Ministry of Health's under-secretary, and senior officials from the ministry and the NHF.

Also on Monday, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh and a senior official from the World Health Organisation (WHO) Centre for Environmental Health discussed projects which have been carried out by the centre in Jordan.

Dr. Nahat Akma Nougha, the centre's regional coordinator, said the WHO centre is currently setting up a regional network for exchanging statistics and data between the centre and national and regional data banks.

## Expatriate workforce increases

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of Jordanian expatriates working abroad has increased from 200,000 in 1975 to 328,000 in 1986.

Of the total, 276,000 work in Arab countries, mainly in the Gulf Cooperation Council states, while 52,000 work in foreign countries.

Saudi Arabia tops the list as employer of Jordanian expatriates, with nearly 160,000 employed, followed by Kuwait with 80,000, and the rest are distributed among Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Libya and Iraq.

## American press group briefed on Middle East

AMMAN (J.T.) — An American press delegation currently visiting Jordan met here Monday with Michael Hamarneh, under-secretary of the Ministry of Information, who briefed them on the situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Hamarneh spoke also on Jordan's efforts, spearheaded by His Majesty King Hussein, towards convening an international Middle East peace conference in which all concerned parties are involved. He told the nine-member delegation that the proposed conference remains the only means for achieving a just and peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Hamarneh explained Jordan's firm stand with regard to the Gulf war and the dangers

inherent in the continued Iranian aggression against Iraq and other Arab countries, as well as the threat posed to international navigation in the Gulf.

The delegation, whose members arrived in Amman Sunday for a six-day visit at the invitation of Royal Jordanian, the national air carrier, were briefed by Mr. Hamarneh on the country's tourism potentials and his ministry's programmes for stimulating tourism, attracting visitors to archaeological sites in the Kingdom.

The delegation members are being taken on a tour of the Dead Sea, Petra, Aqaba, Jerash, the Jordan Valley, and other places of historical or archaeological interest in the country.

## Jordan Red Crescent head calls for full-fledged Islamic organisation to administer humanitarian aid

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Ahmad Abu Qoura, who is also president of the standing committee of the Red Cross and Crescent Societies, said that oppressed and tortured people throughout the world are awaiting the creation of the Islamic Committee of the International Red Crescent.

Addressing the 6th session of the International Red Crescent Islamic Committee, which began here on Monday, Dr. Abu Qoura said that all victims of war, drought and other disasters are yearning to see the committee become a full-fledged Islamic organisation, which functions properly and administers its humanitarian services to achieve social justice.

He stressed that the committee requires the support of the Islamic countries, who can turn it into an international organisation which provide services to the entire Muslim World, in line on Islamic teachings which call for

peace and social justice. Dr. Abu Qoura referred to 10 commandments which the caliph Abu Bakr gave to his followers 1230 years ago, which included commands not to kill animals or uproot trees. This story shows that Islam not only calls for the protection of human life, but also provides for protecting animals and nature.

The representative of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) general secretary, Mahmoud Salem, made a speech on behalf of the OIC Secretary-General Sherif Al Din Peirzadeh. In his address, he thanked His Majesty King Hussein and the

Jordanian government and people, in addition to the JNRCS, for hosting the meeting and expressed hope that the sessions will result in constructive recommendations and solutions.

Mr. Salem added that the OIC secretary-general believes that a strong machinery must be set up by all OIC members to establish an effective Islamic organisation for relief, assistance, and development.

President of the Islamic Red Crescent Committee Ahmad Al Sherif expressed appreciation to Jordan for hosting the meetings, and spoke about the committee's attempt to increase social and humanitarian aid. He said that social and humanitarian problems pose a threat to the stability and development in the countries in which they occur. Dr. Sherif added that two more countries — Sudan and Turkey — have become members of the Islamic committee.

## Abu Taleb briefs British military official on Jordan's defence policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb on Monday received a delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies, headed by Major General B.G. Gordon Lennox, and briefed them on the military situation in the region and Jordan's defence policy.

The meeting was attended by the British charge d'affaires and the military attaché in Amman. Lt.-Gen. Abu Taleb and Major-General Lennox also listened to a briefing about establishment and development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Later on Monday, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi received Major-General Lennox and the accompanying military delegation and reviewed Jordan's stand vis-à-vis Middle East issues. Mr. Lawzi said that the Palestine question is the core of the struggle in the Middle East and underscored the importance of European involvement, particularly of Britain, in the search for solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, and the occupation of West Lebanon.

Mr. Lawzi stressed that Jordan has worked, and continues to work, towards holding an international peace conference on the Middle East to be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the parties involved in the conflict.

He outlined Jordan's untiring efforts at both the Arab and international levels to bring an end to the conflict. In this regard, he pointed out to Israel's intransigence and its rejection of the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, saying that



Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and Major-General B.G. Gordon Lennox, head of a delegation from the British Royal College of Defence Studies, discuss Jordan's defence policy during a Monday briefing (Petra photo)

such intransigence is the cause of tension in the region.

In addition, Mr. Lawzi spoke about the Parliament issues in Jordan, and said that Jordan has benefited from the original British parliamentary model. However, he added, parliamentary affairs in Jordan has been disrupted in the aftermath of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967, thus preventing the holding of elections on the occupied territory.

## Hmoud tours Zarqa area farms, urges stricter compliance to laws

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

ZARQA — Dairy farms on Monday were urged by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud to abide by government regulations concerning their products in order to ensure the supply of clean and fresh milk to dairy companies operating in Jordan.

Basic requirements to ensure the delivery of fresh milk to local companies — including hygienic milk containers and refrigerated transportation vehicles — should be met by farms working in this field, Mr. Hmoud said.

The minister described the present situation at a number of these dairy farms as "illegal and in violation of the government's laws."

These calls on dairy farms to adhere with the ministry's legislation regarding the milking process followed an inspection tour by Mr. Hmoud of a number of these farms in the Zarqa area.

According to agriculture experts, the slight contamination in Jordan's fresh milk is chiefly caused by the lack of proper milking methods and the non-availability of electricity at many of these farms, in addition to the unacceptable conditions of milk transportation.

The issue of contaminated milk surfaced recently after Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh announced that the municipality's Laboratory Department completed tests which showed that local fresh milk reaching ice cream factories here was unusable. The government is currently studying the problem, and recommendations to tackle the issue will be announced soon.

Mr. Hmoud also said that Jordan's Higher Council for Agriculture has taken a decision to limit the quantities of imported powder milk gradually over three years. This step, he said, aims at replacing the imported commodity with local fresh milk, which is available in abundant quantities. However, children's powder milk would not be affected by this decision, which is limited to decreasing the quantities of powder milk imported by local dairy companies to manufacture their dairy products.

Mr. Hmoud said at present Jordan is importing 70 per cent of its milk needs.

The government, he said, is interested in developing animal wealth in the area falling between the governorates of Zarqa and Mafraq. "We shall support all follow the guidelines and goals of the present five-year development plan for this vital sector," he said.

main concern was to develop the area by extending electricity and upgrading the capabilities of the Hamad agricultural project to provide for more pastures and toddlers to increase the animal wealth. A ministerial committee was formed six months ago to study the needs of the Azraq area in order to take necessary steps to alleviate all problems faced by the inhabitants there.

In addition, the minister pledged to study a proposal submitted by the Zarqa Municipality for obtaining a 420 dunum piece of land to set up a national park.

Later, Mr. Hmoud and the accompanying delegation toured the Khirbat Al Samra wastewater treatment plant, where he was briefed on its functions. A total of 1.5 million trees have been planted by the ministry around the plant in order to prevent soil erosion.

Mr. Hmoud also visited the site, in the Dulai area, where a JD 3.2 million chicken slaughterhouse will be set up. Work on the five-dunum slaughterhouse has already started. It will accommodate all chickens bred in the Zarqa area, Jordan's largest chicken-breeding complex.

Mr. Hmoud's tour on Monday also took him to the Mafraq Governorate, where he visited a number of agricultural projects, including a factory for processing of orange juice and natural juice concentrates, another scheme for developing animal wealth, and a JD 100,000 veterinary quarantine.

In a meeting with the area's governor and a number of its officials, the minister said the government was keen on developing animal wealth in Mafraq, due to the agricultural potential the governorate possesses. "Vast spaces of agricultural land is available and artesian wells could be dug with the support of the government," Mr. Hmoud told the meeting.

## Major book fair at University of Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of publishers and booksellers are holding a bookfair starting on Saturday, at the Exhibition Hall of the University of Jordan Library.

Among the publishers participating are Penguin and Longmans of the U.K.



# Jordan Times

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## Not in focus, but there

THE Third World debt crisis, which has endangered the world economy since its outset in 1982, seems to have been given a back seat to the problems of trade imbalances, fiscal deficits, exchange rate instability and upward inflationary pressures that plague the leading industrialised nations.

As the developed countries are busy trying to put their own houses in order, the debt-ridden Third World has been left more or less on its own to fend for itself. Driven to experiment, Third World nations have already tried the shock therapy of traditional formulas and have failed to cure their economic ills. They have frozen and later unfrozen prices and salaries, rationed essential goods, devalued their currencies and introduced new ones, limited or suspended foreign debt payments and controlled imports to protect domestic industries.

They went to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank for help and advice. Argentina began the austral plan, Brazil launched the cruzado plan, Peru and others tightened their belts in tough austerity programmes. But the results have been more or less the same — growth stagnated, output dwindled, living standards fell, inflation spiralled and poverty and social discontent grew, posing a threat to the fledgling democracies in some of these countries. The promises of increased cash flow under the so-called Baker Plan have almost evaporated in thin air with commercial banks generally lending, barring a few exceptions, only as much as to keep the interest payment flowing in.

With the total Third World debt now standing at trillion, constituting 169 per cent of its exports and services, the debtors, especially in Latin America, are now searching for new schemes to overcome the seemingly insurmountable crisis in order to keep their economies from going under. Peru has limited the debt payments to 10 per cent of its export income which has triggered calls for similar freeze on interest payments and has irked the international banking community. Brazil is now seeking, without any success so far, to convert its debt into bonds at a discount. But will these schemes help ease the debt crisis where others have failed is an open question.

In the present circumstances, it appears improbable that the Third World economies will make any headway until the world economy breaks out of its present morass to resume a vigorous expansion. For that the industrialised states have to make sacrifices as well and must demonstrate their political will to swallow some of the bitter medicine they have been eagerly prescribing to the developing and underdeveloped countries.

The IMF, in its latest report, has also called upon the industrialised countries to take tough actions to correct their trade and fiscal imbalances in order to put the world economy back on the rails. Some such measures will top the agenda of the just started IMF-World Bank meetings and it can only be hoped that an agreement is reached there to translate these ideas into concrete action — Arab News, Jeddah.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Hoping against all odds

OVER the difficult years through which our Arab Nation passed we in Jordan have never lost for a second hope and confidence in a bright future. We have never abandoned the idea that the Arabs can and will confront and deal with the difficulties and rise again and achieve victories and triumphs. Today our capital Amman is making ready for the coming summit in November. As preparations are going ahead for the big day, our confidence is enhanced because we believe that the coming meeting offers a chance for solidarity and for the Arab heads of states to consult with one another and study means of dealing with the difficulties and problems facing their countries. By agreeing to meet here in several weeks' time, the Arab leaders have thus expressed their true desire to reach agreement on solutions for their problems and realised the seriousness of the Gulf conflict and its dangers to the Arab countries. These leaders also have realised the danger posed by continued Israeli occupation of Arab land and the need for confronting an enemy intent on maintaining occupation of Palestine and seeking to expand at the expense of Arab countries. Amman opens its arms and its heart for the Arab leaders and hopes that their meeting here will usher in a beginning of the constructive steps that should be taken in defence of Arab rights and interests.

### Al Dustour: Iran wants prolonged war

AS the United Nations Security Council embarked on a move to end the differences among its members over dealing with the Gulf conflict, Iran has taken steps to escalate tension in the Gulf region. Iran is clearly trying to exploit differences among the Security Council members to delay any implementation of Resolution 598 and so avoid the council's sanctions for not abiding by the will of the international community. The Iranian parliament speaker has once again declared that his country adheres to its own conditions for accepting the ceasefire called for by the Security Council. At the same time Iranian long range artillery continued shelling the southern Iraqi city of Basra in a bid to cause more tension and invite reprisal attacks by the Iraqi armed forces. The speaker of the Iranian parliament has thus put an end to all rumours that Iran has tuned down its conditions after Resolution 598 had been passed. The shelling and the statement from the speaker of Iran's parliament are clear indications that Tehran is going ahead with plans to prolong the war as much as possible and constitute a clear challenge to the international community's call for an end to the war. We believe that any delay in an agreement among Security Council members to end the conflict will remain the major cause for Iran's present attitude.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Rallying Arab ranks

KING HUSSEIN is now involved in strenuous efforts for uniting Arab ranks in preparation for the coming summit meeting in Amman and for arriving at successful results. He tours various Arab capitals meeting with heads of state trying to rally the Arabs for the common cause and of defending the Arab order and fending off dangers posed against the Arab Nation. Jordan has been totally committed to pan-Arab causes and for this reason it was careful to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt and Libya thus setting a good example for Arab states in their inter-Arab relations. King Hussein's call for unity of Arab ranks represents an endeavour designed to safeguard Arab interests and Arab rights. Jordan under King Hussein feels that efforts should be made towards helping Iraq repel aggression and preventing Iran from imposing its hegemony on the Arab countries.

## The View from Second Circle

# I hear confederation, but ponder trifederation

By Rami G. Khouri

I AM intrigued by the political dynamic that lies behind recent reports of attempts to launch a dialogue between the PLO and the Israeli government — a dynamic which I believe betrays a feeling in both Israel and the Arab World that the Arab-Israeli conflict, and specifically the quest for national rights and mutual acceptance by both Israel and the Palestinians, cannot be achieved by military force, but rather has to be sought through a process of dialogue, negotiations and compromise.

The Arab-Israeli conflict has been pushed backstage during the past two years, following the breakdown of the Jordanian-Palestinian attempt to launch an international peace conference on the basis of the now defunct February 1985 Jordan-PLO accord. That accord never achieved its aims because of several factors, notably lukewarm Arab support, and virtually no response from Israel and the United States.

Though the February 1985 accord did not achieve a breakthrough, the more important fact is that the political position which Jordan and the PLO took in the accord remains valid. Its key elements are an Arab willingness to negotiate a permanent peace settlement with Israel through an international conference, based on the twin rights of Israeli statehood and Palestinian self-determination, and the acceptance by the PLO and Jordan of the principle of a confederal relationship between Jordan and a Palestinian state.

The single greatest obstacle to a diplomatic breakthrough, it seems to me, is the inability of the mainstream of Israeli politicians to recognise the willingness of the Arabs to sit down with Israel at an international conference and negotiate a permanent peace accord. We have reached this point after a series of agonizing compromises since the late 1960s. But our compromises and concessions are largely unappreciated in Israel; except for some faint-hearted moves by some leftist Israelis and by the Peres-led Labour Party, the bulk of Israeli society and leadership does not believe that we are serious about negotiating a permanent peace. And even when the Palestinian national movement, represented by the PLO, makes new concessions, the Israelis and Americans refuse to recognise them.

The latest case in point was the Algiers session of the Palestine National Council earlier this year, where Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian mainstream succeeded in reuniting the PLO, and in so doing included such "hardline" groups as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine among the overwhelming Palestinian consensus for a negotiated solution via an international peace conference.

While most international observers, including journalists, diplomats and academics, saw the PNC as moving the PLO to a more hardline position, it would seem to me that having the PFLP and the DFLP for the first time publicly support the call for a negotiated resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict is a move towards moderation and compromise. But, it appears that this is not

enough, and the American-Israeli combine demands more clarity in our willingness to "recognise Israel's right to exist" and to negotiate on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

If we view this fact along with the reasons for the failure of the February 1985 accord and the stated position of the PLO, Jordan and the rest of the Arab World on negotiating peace with Israel, we might come up with a more bold approach to challenging the Americans and Israelis to negotiate at an international conference. The fact is that under the right conditions (recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination) and in the desired forum (an international conference), the Arabs are willing to negotiate peace with Israel, recognise it formally, and coexist with it in peace.

Why, then, should we remain snaggled on the unfair and imbalanced procedural demands of the U.S.-Israeli axis, for PLO recognition of 242/338 and Israel's right to exist? Our position is substantively correct, to be sure; but it only perpetuates diplomatic immobility and stalemate.

We should consider a bold new initiative designed to get around the sterile game of footsie with the United States, and provide a more clear peace challenge that might activate the Israeli peace lobby which we have always suspected exists. Specifically, I think it would be intriguing if Jordan and the PLO reassessed their positions and took the confederal model to its logical conclusion: A tripartite confederation, or a trifederation, among Israel, Palestine and Jordan.

The thought is tantalising to the point of absurdity in the present circumstances. But isn't this the most logical arrangement that would emerge if the Israeli-Americans ever accepted our present position and entered into talks leading to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation? I think it is, for the following reasons:

1) It is imperative that we formulate an approach to peace that would, in one fell swoop, convince the Israelis that we are serious about a permanent peace, one which would simultaneously assure Israel's "right to exist" while implementing the Palestinians' right to national self-determination. What better formula for co-equal Israeli-Palestinian rights than confederal links as equals? The key would be to maintain our position demanding Palestinian self-determination leading to Palestinian sovereignty and ultimately to confederation between Jordan and Palestine, while making more clear our willingness to live in peace with an Israel that returns our lands, repatriates or compensates our dispossessed people and ceases to pose a threat to neighbouring Arab states. A trifederal model would seem to fit the bill very neatly, however hard it might be to swallow today.

2) A trifederation would simultaneously assert the special relationship between Jordanians and Palestinians, while providing a legal mechanism by which Palestinians in Israel or non-Jordanian passport holding Palestinians in Jordan would have the right to a Palestinian passport that also allowed them legal privileges, such as

employment and commercial endeavour, in both Jordan and Israel.

3) The material wellbeing of Israel, Jordan and a Palestine trifederated statelet in the West Bank and Gaza would be best assured through cooperative arrangements in such areas as water, transport and transit trade, labour, heavy industry, tourism, agricultural exports, education, health care, technology and research, and manpower training. I have no doubt that a trifederation between Western Europe and the Pacific Basin, the three states would have a combination of human talent, geographic advantage, natural resources and an appreciation for peace and stability that would be hard to match — and hard to stop in developmental terms.

4) Military security and the psychological and physical intricacies of peaceful coexistence would be guaranteed by tripartite security arrangements, including joint patrols by personnel from the three trifederal partners, joint observation posts in the highlands, shared access to satellite and other aerial reconnaissance facilities that would be agreed upon, and mutually agreed zones of limited armament or even reciprocal demilitarisation in some areas.

5) And the final triumph of a trifederal arrangement would be Jerusalem, as the shared trifederal capital of the three component states, and the seat of a trifederal assembly with representatives from the three component state deciding issues of common concern, such as regional water sharing programmes, a monetary union, and trifederal security. Each state would also maintain its own domestic political structure, capital city and leadership, thereby maintaining the sovereign rights and distinct political identity of each people while simultaneously assuring both symbolic and practical shared arrangements which would cement the regional peace.

It is ludicrous, of course, to think of such arrangements today, when the battle ranges and Arab-Israeli relations are characterised by suspicion, mistrust and perpetual killing. But if we talk of a negotiated settlement at an international conference, and of signing a permanent peace accord with Israel, and granting the Palestinians the right of national self-determination, and entering into a confederal arrangement between Jordan and Palestine, are we not talking, in the final analysis, about three small statelets in the land of mandated Palestine and Transjordan?

I think we are, and I also think that if this is what we are willing to accept in the end, we would do well to recognise and admit this today, to capitalise on it in diplomatic terms, and to make a gigantic leap above the petty subbimnesses and domestic disequilibrium of assorted Holy Land Semites and Americans, and reach for a vision of peace which satisfies all our demands — and which, for good measure, gives fresh meaning to the shared Abrahamic code of ethics which has seen our land give rise to the three monotheistic religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

## Diplomats warn against undue optimism over Chad-Libya dispute

By Claude Regin  
Reuters

ABIDJAN — African diplomats warned on this week against undue optimism that Chad and Libya had buried the hatchet, saying that a two-week-old truce in the disputed Aouzou border strip was shaky.

Statements that followed inconclusive peace talks sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Lusaka last Wednesday suggested that Chad and Libya had all but buried the hatchet.

But some diplomats pointed out that neither country had dropped its claim to the desert strip and said the two sides may merely use the truce to lick their wounds and prepare for another round of fighting.

A statement issued at the end of the talks in the Zambian capital urged Libya and Chad to refrain from any action that might threaten the ceasefire.

Such actions included violations of air space, incursions by ground forces, troop concentrations, the recruitment of foreign forces and the import of foreign

arms. Neither country has said if it will heed the call.

Chad has complained of daily violations of its airspace by Libyan planes since the ceasefire began on September 11 and said they had continued since the talks last week.

Libya has been recruiting Lebanese fighters to offset heavy losses it suffered in four weeks of fighting which left it in control of the 110,000 square kilometre territory.

Washington, a main military backer of the Chadian government along with France, is considering a request from Chad for anti-aircraft Stinger missiles.

The United States is meanwhile sending 2,000 gas masks to

President Hissene Habre, saying that it takes seriously Chadian charges that Libyan forces have used chemical weapons.

Gabonese President Omar Bongo, chairman of an OAU committee studying the dispute, described the talks in Lusaka as a step in the right direction and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, a former OAU chairman, said it was a good conference.

Going further, OAU Secretary-General Idriss Oumarou said: "We know we will achieve a peaceful solution."

All three based their assessment on the fact that Libya was present at the Lusaka talks. But an Ivory Coast official commented: "To hail Libya's pre-

sence as a major success is an implicit admission that the gathering achieved nothing of substance."

Libya, which annexed the strip in 1973, had hitherto boycotted all meetings of the six-member committee on Aouzou set up under Bongo's chairmanship 10 years ago.

It was represented at the Lusaka gathering by Foreign Minister Jaddallah Azzouz Al Talhi, dashing hopes of a face-to-face meeting between Habre, who did attend, and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who did not.

Analysts said statements by both sides that they regarded Aouzou as legitimately theirs were clear evidence that the two

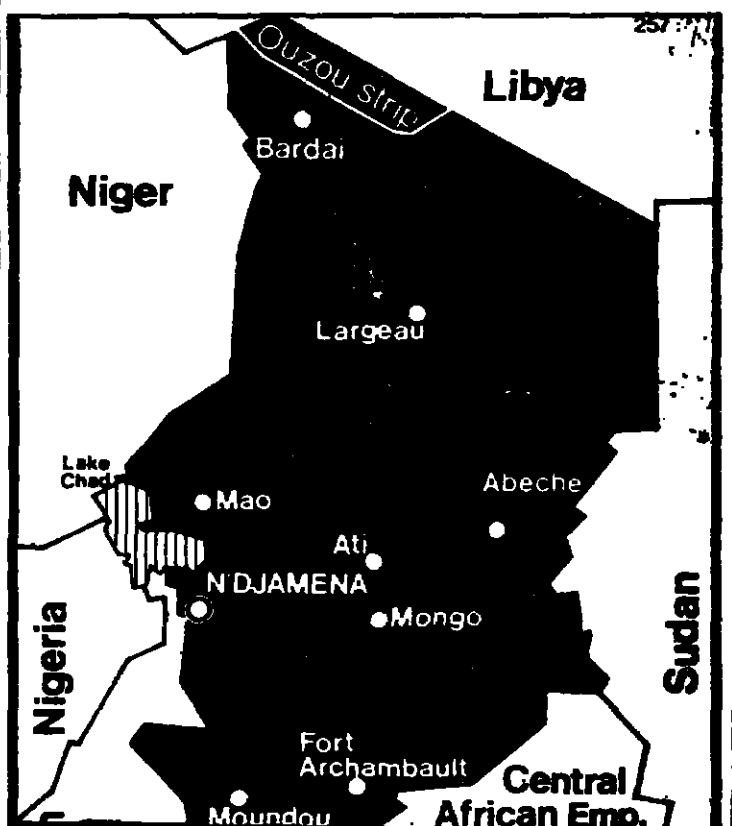
countries remained far apart on the issue.

They were asked by the OAU to submit legal documents supporting their claims by Oct. 31.

The next stage in OAU peace-making will be for cartographers and legal experts from a number of African countries to meet between November 30 and December 30 to discuss the historical and legal aspects of the rival claims.

West African diplomats noted that neither side had pledged to abide by an expert decision on the ownership of Aouzou.

They also said any minor border incident could trigger a new flare-up in the absence of a peacekeeping force to separate Chadian and Libyan troops.



## Tunisian fundamentalist ready to lay down life for Islam

TUNIS (R) — His beard shaved to leave only a drooping moustache, Islamic party leader Rachid Ghannouchi sang with other defendants during his trial that he was ready to lay down his life for his religion.

"We are not afraid of the supreme sacrifice and we are ready to die for our faith," he sang with the other accused in the opening stages nearly a month ago of a mass trial of Islamic fundamentalists in Tunisia.

The pledge, expressed softly in brief, spontaneous chanting by the assembled defendants, was made after the presiding judge read out charges against them carrying death sentences.

When the trial ended on Sunday, Ghannouchi himself was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the government with help from Iran,

although death sentences were passed on two of his fellow prisoners and five fugitives who were tried in their absence.

The chanting of Islamic songs, underlining the religious bond among the defendants, had been repeated in the trial, but after the first day it was quickly interrupted by police in the courtroom.

Although Ghannouchi a devout Muslim, the court did grant one request to follow the tenets of his faith.

It interrupted its session during Ghannouchi's more than four-hour defence to allow him to say his prayers.

Ghannouchi, who wore a red fez and cream jallaba throughout the trial, was among 53 defendants in the state security court accused of plotting to overthrow the government. Thirty-seven

others were tried in their absence.

A former philosophy professor, Ghannouchi, 47, began organising his Islamic following in the 1970s, but it was not until 1981 that the Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI) was formally founded.

A slight man with wavy, grey hair, Ghannouchi was sentenced in 1981, shortly after the MTI was established, to 10 years hard labour on charges including membership of an illegal organisation.

More than 90 fundamentalists were sentenced in that trial, but Ghannouchi and other MTI leaders were pardoned three years later.

Ghannouchi was born in El Hammam, southern Tunisia, in 1941.

He went to Egypt to study in 1964, then to university in Damascus, where he graduated from the faculty of philosophy and letters in 1968.

He continued his studies at the Sorbonne in Paris before returning to Tunisia in 1969.

In the early 1970s, he helped found an Islamic review called Al Maarifa (Knowledge), and became editor-in-chief in 1977.

He was arrested in March this year for defying a ban on preaching in the country's mosques, where he had a reputation for fiery oratory. He appeared most frequently at Ben Arous mosque, near Tunis.

Ghannouchi has six children. His wife, shrouded in the married Muslim woman's white salsari wrap, regularly appeared in court to listen to the hearings.

## Rebel since age 13, Nicaraguan leader battles U.S.

By Reid G. Miller  
The Associated Press

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — His face contorted, his voice rises and his grip on the microphone tightens as Daniel Ortega nears the end of another familiar attack on the United States, his words tumbling forth in almost choked passion.

"It is the government of the United States, it is President Reagan, who will have the last word on when peace will arrive in Central America," the Nicaraguan president shouts to a sympathetic audience of government functionaries.

Ortega, 41, has preached an anti-U.S. message since first taking to the streets as a 13-year-old activist against a U.S.-backed Nicaraguan dictatorship. He can be expected to sound the theme again when he addresses the U.N. General Assembly in New York on Oct. 8.

"He's not polished and smooth, but he's an effective public speaker," said a Western diplomat who has watched Ortega for several years. "He doesn't exactly exude charm, but he does come across as a strong, determined leader, committed and passionate in his beliefs."

"He has given us fits at times," acknowledged a U.S. government official who, like the diplomat, would speak only on condition he not be identified.

Ortega recently announced the reopening of an opposition newspaper and radio station in Nicaragua — steps toward meeting conditions of a Central American peace plan — and said his leftist government would establish its own partial ceasefire in the war with U.S.-supported contra rebels.

But contra leaders and U.S. President Ronald Reagan dismissed the unilateral truce plan, and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, the peace programme's major architect, agreed with them that both sides would have to approve any ceasefire arrangement.

Ortega, in almost every public appearance, has unflinchingly on his key argument: The U.S. government, through its financial support of the contras, is solely responsible for the civil war in his small Central American nation. If not for the ills of the entire region.

The dictatorial, right-wing Somoza family, with the backing of both Democratic and Republican administrations in Washing-

ton, had ruled Nicaragua for 23 years when the teen-age Ortega became part of a fledgling revolution.

He was born into a middle-class family in La Libertad, a small town 110 miles west of Managua, the capital. His parents are said to have spent time in prison because of their opposition to the Somoza government.

Following that path of opposition led to glory and recognition for Daniel and his brother Humberto, now Nicaragua's military chief. For a third brother, Camilo, it led to death in revolutionary combat.

By the time he was 15, Daniel Ortega already had been arrested once, for breaking automobile windows in an anti-Somoza demonstration. Other arrests followed, and in 1966 Ortega went to Cuba for a leftist student convention. He returned to assume command of a group of urban guerrillas.

The following year he led his followers in a bank holdup to raise funds for the Sandinista National Liberation Front. A bank guard was killed and Ortega was later captured. He spent the next seven years in jail, where he was tortured.

In 1974, he finally won release



Daniel Ortega

when other Sandinistas raided an elegant Christmas party in Managua and exchanged their hostages for Ortega and two dozen other imprisoned comrades. Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza provided a plane to fly the freed guerrillas to Cuba.

Ortega returned from Cuba secretly in 1975 and found the Sandinista Front split by dissension. He then helped assemble an opposition movement that melded legitimate political parties, labour unions and business organisations into a united front against Somoza.

In 1977, he helped lead the October offensive on the northern front, simultaneous attacks on the towns of Masaya, San Carlos and Nueva Segovia. Up until the final victory over Somoza's forces in July 1979, Ortega also travelled extensively, seeking aid in other countries for the insurgency.

Critics, including the Reagan administration, complain that the Sandinistas excluded their anti-Somoza allies from power after the revolution's triumph. Instead of creating a promised democracy, those critics say, the Sandinistas consolidated their position through authoritarian methods under a Marxist-Leninist banner.

Nicaraguan business leader Enrique Bolanos recently described Ortega as the "engineer of a locomotive driven by nine Marx brothers" — the Sandinista directorate. He accused Ortega of betraying the Nicaraguan people's trust by "veering" toward the East.

The Nicaraguan president staunchly defends his ideology. "It is not a sin to be a Marxist," he once told an interviewer. "You must understand the reality of these countries. You could not be a revolutionary without agreeing with Marxist thinking."

Friends describe Ortega as a man of simple, uncomplicated tastes and pleasures, a tough, street-wise revolutionary who still does not feel fully at ease in a more urbane, sophisticated setting.

"He's come a long way, though," said a West European diplomat. "Time was, he always seemed tense, even surely in social gatherings. ... I credit his wife for the change."

The diplomat was being diplomatic: Ortega does not have a "wife." Nicaragua's first lady, Rosario Murillo, 36, is known as la companera — the companion. She and the president have lived together for 11 years and have six children, but no marriage licence.

Rosario, as she prefers to be called, is the product of an upper-middle-class Managua family, and British and Swiss schools. Fluent in French and English, she is a published poet in Spanish and secretary general of the Sandinista Association of Cultural Workers.

They met while Ortega was serving time for the bank holdup. Poems he wrote in prison were sent to the newspaper La Prensa, where she worked as a secretary. She sent him some of her own poetry and a romance blossomed.



# Our Father which art on earth

By Walter Schwarz

GOD is dead, said Nietzsche. And now Don Cupitt, enfant terrible of British theology, says metaphysics is dead too, and so is philosophy. Only language remains — the shifting signs and symbols of human culture that imprison our thought, and make nonsense of the very idea of anything existing "out there."

The Rev. Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been notorious since his Sea of Faith television series, and the book of the film, in 1984, for arguing that God has no objective "out there" existence, yet remains valid as "a personified religious ideal who has supreme authority in our lives and shows us the way to true selfhood."

Now, in *The Long Legged Fly* he explains this religion in terms of modern linguistic philosophy — a dry and sterile material for most of us — out of which Cupitt distills a warm and convivial creed that is optimistic and even left-wing.

Cupitt is a household word for extreme theological liberalism, a name too shocking even to mention in the general synod. Introducing the Doctrine Commission's latest, quite daring statement of faith last July, the Bishop of Salisbury assured the synod that in the report's index under the letter C "a certain well-loved luminary of the Cambridge theological faculty does not figure."

Cupitt borrows his long-legged fly from a poem by Yeats about a pond skate, an insect that can interpret tiny ripples on the water. "It makes a world out of such minimum materials, and so must we," writes Cupitt. "Like the pond skate's world, our theology will have to be perfectly horizontal."

The new book is hard, absorbing reading; beginners should start with the *Sea of Faith*, a classic guide to the long road from Plato's vision of an ideal higher world — the origin of the God "out there" — to the apparently inevitable and irreversible cultural relativity of today.

Religion can never rise above the perpetual flux of scientific and philosophical speculation, Cupitt insists in his new book, such speculation is pointless anyway. So we can have no more fixed dogma. "It is up to us to re-imagine Christianity, to re-invent faith for our time."

All this because "our thinking, our selfhood, our very humanity, are constituted within language, in such a way that we have nothing to think ourselves right out of language with." So all those old philosophical arguments over "reality" as opposed to what we see, feel and think have become pointless: "they have simply dissolved, vanished, melted away."

This frees us, at last, to emancipate ourselves from the great dualisms of the past — passions versus reason, body against soul, expression against cognition. Christianity remains relevant precisely because, properly interpreted, it brings God back from heaven into this world. For Cupitt God can exist nowhere but in our minds. "He is no sort of a being." He is our personal concept in a "world of meaning in which nothing is self-same and everything is relative and different."

He said his new book represents a conversion from the "protestant individualism" he held until three years ago, to something more social. "Instead of demythologising Christianity down into the inner experience of the individual, I'm trying instead to demythologise Christianity down into this public world of meaning in which we live, this world of language — the objective human world."

"There's a big difference between individualistic humanism and social humanism, but the background of repudiating the old metaphysics is the same. That's been on the agenda since the 18th century when the old supernaturalism was destroyed by Hume, Kant, Hegel, Schleiermacher and the Romantics. And then, bringing religion down into the world of human experience was Wordsworth, Blake..."

This "social" faith keeps Cupitt voting on the Left, though he says he isn't political. "Christianity has got to leave its individualistic tradition behind. The object is not to save yourself but to give your life."

Obviously, he has little time for the doctrinal positions of the Church of England — for whom "truth is a matter of politics: there's continuity with the past to be maintained, extreme conservatives to be placated. If Christianity is a living religion then we've got to reinvent it all the time and I'm just trying to do that. It's needed in every institution that's come down to us from the past."

Cupitt thinks Catholicism better adapted to this exercise, because it has mechanisms for doctrinal change that the Church of England lacks.

But there is progress all the same. "You could say we are all non-realists nowadays, we're all increasingly understanding doctrine as a sort of ethical guideline rather than as descriptive. For example, when the Zebrugge ferry capsized, or when there's a drought in Africa, people treat such an event as a challenge to Christian ethics and action rather than as a problem for Christian theory; they don't ask why God let such a thing happen. It means they've given up the old interventionist idea of God and are moving towards a more man-centred, activist idea of religion."

Cupitt's own religion is "about keeping the moral order in repair, it's about a framework of symbolism for us all. The problem is that church has to reform at the institutional level and that one can't see. For example, I get a lot of letters from people complaining bitterly about their difficulties with worship."

So who does Cupitt pray to? To himself? The question caused a



Don Cupitt: Do conjuring trick with bones

rare pause, and rare Um. And then: "I see prayer as rather more like meditation. I take the idea of God as something like a guiding spiritual ideal that you use to orient your life by. God is our values, God symbolises the goal of spiritual life. Prayer is a way of thinking about oneself and what one lives by and what direction one's life goes. But if we thought of prayer as if it were literally talking to a being out there, it would be pagan and slavish. It would be totally unchristian."

He thought people used prayer as it suited them — sometimes as talking to a God out there, other times as a kind of sinking into silence at the centre of the self, a kind of inner emptiness. What we need is a kind of Indian idea that all these images are relative. In Christianity there's been such a search for absolutes, fixed positions. But if we were Indians we'd be quite happy with the idea of treating religious concepts as fixed tools; you use the ones that are helpful to you."

Cupitt, now 53, was ordained 28 years ago and served as a curate in the North of England until, back at Cambridge, he succeeded Runcie and Habgood (now Archbishop of Canterbury and York) as vice-principal of Westcott House theological college.

"I started from a position of super high orthodoxy which gradually turned into a non-objective belief in God at the end of the Seventies. Since then I've moved away from Christian existentialism towards a more social, linguistic Christian humanism."

His latest book — the 15th in 17 years — "is intended as a kind of hymn to the commonness of our humanity, in which, so to say,

everything happens on the skin surface. That's the point where nature and culture meet, where God becomes man, where meaning and feeling are one. It means that you give up nostalgia for another world and you're religiously completely satisfied in this world."

And the next world? There is only "objective immortality," in which we are aware of others who have died. "I honestly don't know what another world than this could possibly be. Suppose you ask of such a life what language they talk, what dialect, of what period, what kind of culture — could you really imagine a human being whose not on this earth, not in some particular country, speaking some particular language in some particular community? If you abstract everything that makes a human being, what have you got left?"

Besides, "the incarnation and life-after-death are incompatible ideas, because incarnation is the absolute bringing together of the two worlds. At the early stages of human culture you want to make certain basic intellectual distinctions, between reason and feeling, heaven and earth, spirit and flesh, holiness and sin, and these get mythologised by philosophy and by religion. But they've got to be brought together again, otherwise we get divided; they split us."

Who can heal the split, and who is tomorrow's priest? He is the artist, says Cupitt — the only practitioner who unites intuition, culture and feeling without bothering too much about "realities out there," still less about doctrine.

"Once the idea of a Christian was a martyr. Then the idea was the Saint. Then, after the Re-

formation, the idea was the hero of faith. I think in the future the artist will be the model."

Cupitt convinces by the rigour and humanity of his quest, even though there are loopholes. Of some he is aware. Thus, to assert there can be no fixed dogma is itself a fixed dogma. "The world has become so relative there's no absolute truth, so you can't even say that without risk of paradox."

Again, he takes it as axiomatic, but never proves, that there can be no cognition without words. Some of Cupitt's own words seem to slip, as if by accident, into his exposition that do not entirely match his non-philosophy. He said he saw prayer "as a method of self-examination, a way of expressing oneself in religious adoration and thanksgiving." Adoring whom and thanking whom? Can we adore and thank something inside ourselves?

And is there not something wrong, after all, with his image of the long-legged fly? The clever insect interprets ripples on the water, and so must we, says Cupitt. But the fly's ripples are real; they exist "out there" on the water. Can we interpret what does not exist?

But this is only his 15th book and he is only 53. He says his next book will be on ethics. Perhaps it will define more clearly the difference between his "Christian humanism" and ordinary secular humanism. He answered our question on this by saying that "our definition of religion has to change. In the 19th century people defined religion in terms of belief in the supernatural. I want to see religion now as a creative, activity, like art. The means by which we continually invent and try out new forms of life, new forms of consciousness, new ways of being human, and infuse new values into life."

That is obviously worth doing, and perhaps it does not matter after all if we call it religion or not — The Guardian.

## Tareq Kasai — portrait of hardship

By Rory Channing

Reuter

MEKELE, Ethiopia — Tareq Kasai, 20, is widowed with a six-year-old son and another aged 15 months. Her husband died before famine hit Ethiopia in 1984, and the father of her younger child died last year.

Now she and her children face another food crisis.

"We don't have any chance," she says numbly, pointing to the small, withered barley crops she needed to brew liquor.

By selling her home-brew at two birr (\$1) a gallon, she hoped to earn enough to keep her family. But the drought, which has forced the government to appeal for nearly one million tonnes of foreign food aid, has changed that.

"We need help," says Tareq, who lives with relatives in a small mud and thatch hut in the village of Lachi, several miles north of Mekele, capital of the northern province of Tigray.

The drought, and preoccupation with emergency aid, also threatens to delay the fulfilment of her hopes for a better lifestyle promised by the government under its controversial "villagisation" plan.

The villagisation and equally controversial resettlement policies have changed the face of rural Ethiopia. Since 1984, 8.5 million people, or nearly one-quarter of the country's peasants, have been relocated in new, state-run communities.

Critics portray the policies as at least partly a drive to move opponents of the authorities into areas where they can be more easily controlled, and partly as forced collectivisation.

The Marxist government presents them as pillars of farm policy designed to enable the country to feed itself and cut its reliance of foreign handouts.

Perhaps the more controversial, though smaller, exercise so far is the resettlement programme under which farmers are moved from the heavily populated and drought-prone north to

more fertile western and southern regions.

Since 1984, some 600,000 peasants from Tigray and Eritrea provinces, both with insurgencies, and neighbouring Wollo have been relocated.

This is just over a third of the 1.5 million removals originally planned. Yet despite a one-year freeze in the programme the authorities remain committed to it, and this year's drought may prompt them to step it up.

President Mengistu Haile Mariam, said this month: "It has become imperative to carry out a resettlement programme in those regions and save our compatriots from the ravages of drought and also replenish highly depleted soil resources."

Authorities say the policies are aimed at getting the best out of the land, and also make it easier to provide services such as schools, health, water, transport and markets to poor people.

The last famine, officials say, drew into focus the drawbacks of isolated settlements, when food and medical aid had to be airlifted to scattered hamlets with homesteads dangling precariously on inaccessible hill slopes.

Officials strongly deny what they call foreign criticism portraying villagisation as a "violation of human rights or forced collectivisation."

Despite reports of somewhat overzealous supervision of mass removals, officials insist that no-one has, or will be, forced into villagisation or resettlement schemes.

So far, more than 8,500 out of 15,920 small towns planned in the early phase of villagisation have been built. They hold 1.3 million homes, housing over eight million people.

Each village is designed to accommodate 500 families and would have one health agent, a midwife, 10 latrines and a host of support facilities such as roads, grain mills, warehouses, schooling, and solar, biogas or electric power.

The European Community and countries such as Italy, Canada,

and the Soviet Union have shown support for the projects, apparently on grounds that this would at least ensure they work properly if they are to go ahead anyway.

"It's not the concept that upset people as much as the way it was handled," said a senior Western diplomat whose country is not contributing to the programme.

A 48-village resettlement project near the Blue Nile, 375 miles north-west of Addis Ababa, for which Italy laid out over \$200 million, is held up as a model. But some Western diplomats still question the merits of the schemes.

A recent diplomatic report, noting official denials of any connection between villagisation and collectivisation, says:

"In view of the government's frequently expressed goal to collectivise or socialise all agricultural production activities, many fear that these villagised peasants may not be permitted to continue to farm their individual tracts."

It said the programme could boost productivity if the social services promised were provided.

But, it added, "since these improved services generally have not been provided — and there is no assurance that they will be — it is still too early to judge what the net effect on agricultural production will be."

Tareq Kasai expects to move into a new model village, with stone dwellings, being built near the cluster of mud huts that is now Lachi.

But work has stopped, after only nine of the planned 500 dwellings got started.

A shortage of wood and iron sheet for roofing and, above all, a concentration of resources on tackling the food crisis, are expected to hold it up.

When Tareq does eventually become "villagised," she deserves better luck than the father of her second son. He became ill and died in a resettlement zone last year "somewhere in the south," but she doesn't know quite where.

## The common cold: Suck zink and see

WASHINGTON — The old medical saying that in seven days the right treatment will clear up a cold that would otherwise have hung on for a week has been called into question by a food-faddist remedy discovered in Texas and now validated in Wiltshire, England.

The remedy is 23 milligrammes of pure zinc in a 180-milligramme zinc gluconate tablet, which is widely available in health-food shops. At an international meeting on virology in Edmonton, Alberta last month, Dr. David Tyrrell, director of the British Medical Research Council's common-cold research unit near Salisbury, reported that real zinc gluconate was clearly the winner in a test that pitted it against look-alike and taste-alike dummy tablets.

The taste is important because zinc gluconate does nothing for a cold if it is swallowed; it must melt in the mouth. Whether they got real or fake tablets — and they did not know which they were getting — the volunteers sucked on a lozenge every two hours for as long as they were awake, up to a limit of 12 tablets a day.

The tests mirrored the curious event that led to the remedy's discovery in Texas in 1981. A three-year-old girl with leukaemia who was coming down with a cold recovered from the cold within hours after she re-

fused to swallow her tablet, which was prescribed as a nutritional supplement. She insisted on dissolving it in her mouth. (She has since recovered from leukaemia, too.) However, when researchers at the University of Texas at Austin tried the cold-remedy on some volunteers, the results were snuffed at. They could not afford to get a laboratory to find out whether the test subjects had been infected with rhinoviruses, which cause the common cold, and so prove cause and effect.

The volunteers in the British study — which will be published in an American journal, *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* later this year — were first quarantined for 48 hours to make sure they did not yet have colds and then had their nostrils swabbed with standard strain of rhinovirus, one of about 100 varieties that can bring on a genuine cold. Two to four days after getting their colds, the volunteers who got zinc gluconate were very much better, as measured by the number of tissues used to wipe their noses, among other things. Volunteers in the placebo group, by contrast, still had symptoms on the sixth day after the start of their colds.

In another study, the British researchers found that zinc gluconate taken 24 hours before exposure to a cold reduces the chances of getting one by about a

third. However it would be a very bad idea to take it every day to keep colds away, since laboratory evidence suggests that this could injure white blood cells and cause a harmful rise in blood cholesterol. The British researchers also discovered that while zinc gluconate shortens colds, it does not kill rhinoviruses and so is not strictly speaking — a cure.

Despite the British findings, zinc gluconate for colds is controversial. Dr. William Jordan, an infectious-disease specialist at the U.S. National Institutes of Health considers the results of the study "modest" and says he would not buy any stock in zinc gluconate. Also, two studies published this year in *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy* — one from the University of Adelaide in Australia and the other from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville — concluded that zinc is no help for a cold.

Just why is not clear, but two things may cast some light on these inconsistent findings. Firstly, the Australian study used only ten milligrammes of zinc, and it was zinc acetate rather than zinc gluconate. Secondly, some of the 23-milligramme doses of zinc gluconate used by the Virginia researchers were prepared with magnesium chloride, which another study suggests may stimulate cold viruses. — The Economist.

## Chunnel chopper will bore way from Britain to France

By Knut Pries

Reuter

DOVER, England — One of this century's most exciting engineering feats can accurately be described as boring.

When the 600 tonne, five-metre-per-hour mechanical monster called the Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) finishes its job, Britain and France will be connected for the first time by a channel tunnel.

Constructed by James Howden and Company in Glasgow, the 160-metre-long machine looks like a giant serpent and had to be built in a U-shape to fit into the factory's construction hall.

It will stretch out full length when it goes to work at the bottom of Shakespeare Cliff between the British ports of Dover and Folkestone in December.

Train passengers on their way to catch a Dover ferry can see a

tunnel entrance in the famous white cliff rock bearing witness to a century of abortive attempts to link Britain and France.

An 800-metre tunnel built before a British Labour government pulled out of the last project in 1975 on financial grounds, will serve as starting point when the TBM moves into action.

It is to dig a 25-kilometre long, 5.38-metre diameter tube for the British part of the service tunnel running between the two main railway tunnels through which trains will make a London-Paris journey in just three hours, half the current trip time.

The service shaft, linked to the two bigger tubes by cross passages every 375 metres, will provide fresh air, allow access for maintenance work and serve as an emergency escape route.

Digging its way through chalk an average 40 metres below the seabed, Howden's £3.2-million

(\$5.3-million) machine has to perform three functions simultaneously: cutting, spoil removal and lining.

The tough first part of the job is done by the cutter head, a massive rotating disc pushed forward by four motors each producing 400 tons of thrust and armed with 74 super-hard tungsten carbide tips to break the rock to pebble-sized pieces.

Grippers clamping into the chalk propel the machine. It can move in four directions and a laser guidance system will help the nine-man crew to keep on course.

The comparatively soft but highly "water-proof" chalk marl through which most of the 49.4-kilometre tubes will run is considered an almost ideal boring medium by mining engineers.

"Driving the tunnel is like any other tunnelling job. The biggest problem is getting the spoil out

and the lining in," Eurotunnel's technical director Colin Kirkland said.

Some 4.5 million cubic metres of rock will be dug out by the British team which is expected to advance quicker than the French because of more favourable geological conditions.

Through the cutter head, gathering scoops flick the rock lumps onto a conveyor before they are transported out on sideloading railway wagons.

As the TBM proceeds, the tunnel walls are lined with concrete and cast iron segments, which are brought in on wagons. The pieces are lifted and pushed into position by cranes and hydraulic arms.

The machine is being transported this month on 60 trucks to Shakespeare Cliff.

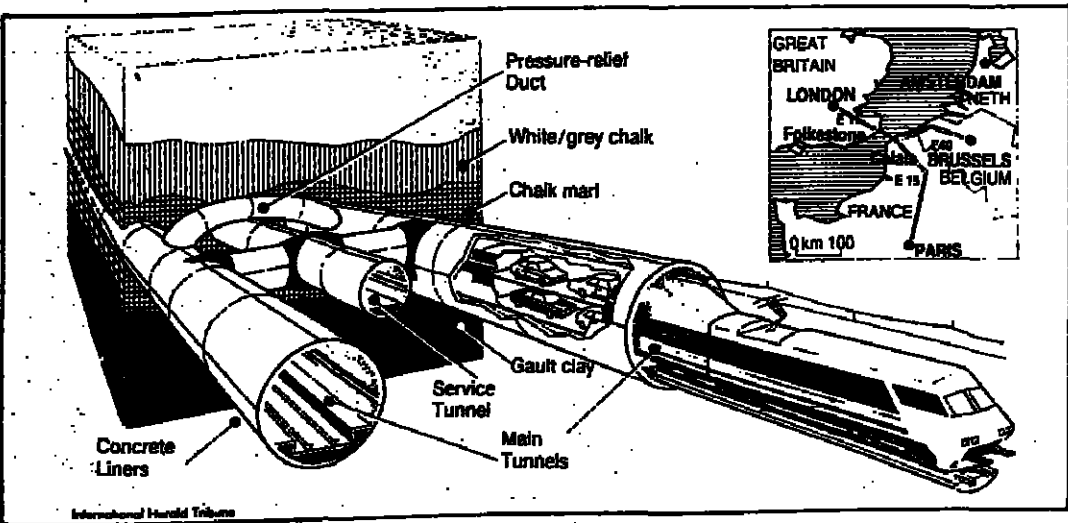
Howden said it is satisfied its biggest ever TBM will perform as well as previous ones the Glasgow firm built for the Singapore subway and sewage systems in London, Paris and Cairo.

The magic moment of breakthrough is scheduled to take place some time around Christmas 1990.

When the French and British teams are 17 metres from junction, forward probing will ensure both sides are exactly on line.

"To make sure that we don't get two tunnels for the price of one is no great difficulty," Kirkland said.

A small heading will then be bored in front of the cutter head. Then a mining engineer will finally bring to an end Britain's splendid isolation — with a few hammer strokes.



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## Ryder Cup tournament ends

## Europe hails triumphant golfers

## Americans upset at home ground

LONDON (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a message of congratulations to winning golf team captain Tony Jacklin Monday as Europe's historic Ryder Cup victory over the United States made front-page news across the continent.

Newspapers in Britain, Spain, France and West Germany paid glowing tributes to Jacklin's players, the first European team to win the cup on American soil in 60 years of Ryder Cup competition. They reserved special praise for Spain's Severiano Ballesteros, the tournament's star performer.

Thatcher, who linked her husband Denis, a keen golfer, with her congratulations, said: "Denis joins me in saying how thrilled we were about the Ryder Cup victory. We watched as much as we could on television. It is a real triumph for Britain and Europe."

The victorious team, travelling home by Concorde, was being met at Heathrow Airport later Monday by British Sports Minister Colin Moynihan.

Europe's upset victory at the Muirfield Village golf course at Dublin, Ohio, was splashed across the front and back pages of most of Britain's 11 national newspapers in a euphoric display of sporting patriotism.

"Beaten in their own back yard," trumpeted the London Daily Mail's front-page lead story in big, bold capital letters.

"One of sport's last seemingly impregnable bastions crashed yesterday when Europe's golfers finally won the Ryder Cup," the paper said. "It was certainly the ultimate nerve test for the European team since they played not only America's most powerful side but a 25,000 crowd whipped into patriotic fervor by Jack Nicklaus, America's non-playing captain."

The Guardian published two large photographs, one on the front page showing Ballesteros in action, the other of the Spaniard celebrating victory with Jacklin.

"A European star-spangled stunner," was the paper's headline on the European success. Below, it wrote: "They (American fans) finally had to furl their flags... and admit defeat."

The Guardian criticised the Americans for being too dismissive before the tournament of the European challenge.

"They have talked incessantly about how superior their tour is to any other in the world and how, therefore, the golfers who play on it are also the best in the world."

"And yet, at Muirfield Village, of all places, on a course built by Jack Nicklaus, against a team captained by Jack Nicklaus, the Europeans proved... that they were the better team," The Guardian wrote.

"Not a hint of a fluke and

although the final series of singles was lost... it is always desperately difficult to play knowing that you only need 3½ points out of 12," it added.

The London Times had no less than four articles on the competition, including a rare sports editorial in which the paper attacked the restrictive set-up of the U.S. golf tour.

The policy of the U.S. is to restrict the number of outside players competing in its tournaments by operating a qualifying system which favours its own players. In doing so, it has stifled competition... U.S. golf is now paying the price for its insular stance," the Times said.

Europe's progress at Muirfield was televised throughout the three days of competition by the British Broadcasting Corp.

While early action was mostly by tape delay, Sunday's final session was broadcast live, including the exciting closing stages and Jacklin's tearful burst of emotion at the finish.

After a poor year on the European circuit, Ballesteros, the two-time British Open and U.S. Masters champion, saved his best form of the season for the Ryder Cup, taking four points from five matches at Muirfield.

The mercurial Spaniard gave his team an unbeatable lead Sunday when he halved the 17th hole to beat Curtis Strange 2 and 1 after a nerve-wracking final session in which the Europeans came close to squandering a five-point lead built up over the first two days.

The final score, with each match worth one point, was 15-13 in favour of the Europeans, the first time they have retained the trophy. The United States now leads the series 21-5-1.

Ballesteros' exploits predictably were greeted with excitement in his native Spain.

"Ballesteros gives Europe victory," said a front-page headline in the sports daily, Marca. El Pais, the nation's leading morning newspaper, said simply: "Seve the star."

While Spain provided Ballesteros and Jose-Maria Olazabal to the 12-man European team that comprised mainly British and Irish players, West Germany's Bernhard Langer was also a key member.

The Suddeutsche Zeitung of Munich devoted an entire page of photographs to the event while the Frankfurter Allgemeine newspaper said "the best European golfers clinched an historic



Seve Ballesteros

victory." Without any Frenchmen in the team, the prestigious French sports paper, l'Equipe, relegated its report of the Ryder Cup on an inside page.

But Ballesteros' performance was again featured prominently, the paper describing the Spaniard as "the soul of the European team."

The Europeans won the cup in the United States for the first time — and for only the fifth time overall — when they defeated the highly vaunted Americans by 15 points to 13.

"It was a dream come true for us today," European captain Jacklin said after receiving the gold cup at the awards ceremony.

The defenders had gone into Sunday's 12 singles matches leading by five points but the Americans did not go down without a fight.

Before Ballesteros beat Strange 2 and 1 to clinch the victory, the Americans, with their backs to the wall, gave the visitors and their small contingent of vocal



Nick Faldo

fans quite a scare. The hosts won five of the first seven matches decided and halved another, delighting a gallery of more than 20,000 cheering, flag-waving Americans on a beautiful sunny day.

However, just as they did throughout the three-day series, the Europeans proved that they were up to the task of beating the Americans on their home ground.

"It definitely wasn't a fluke," Irishman Eamonn Darcy said after he defeated veteran Ben Crenshaw 1-up in one of the most dramatic matches of the day.

Crenshaw broke his putter in anger after three-putting on the sixth hole and putting with his 1-iron the rest of the way.

"After that happened, I felt like somebody shot me," he said. Ballesteros, Darcy and Howard Clark of Britain registered the victories for Europe while Scotsman Sam Torrance and Gordon Brand Jr. and Bernhard Langer of West Germany drew their matches.

## Khan wins squash title

HONG KONG (R) — Jansher Khan of Pakistan has scored a comprehensive 9-6, 9-2, 9-5 victory over Australia's Chris Dittmar to win the Hong Kong Squash Open title and complete a hat-trick of tournament victories.

Third-seeded Jansher, who beat world number one Jahangir Khan 9-2, 10-8, 9-2 in Saturday's semifinals, looked tired at times in the final on Sunday but his ability to extract himself from seemingly-impossible situations carried him through.

Triumphs in the Singapore, Malaysian and now the Hong Kong Opens have elevated the

18-year-old Jansher to number two in the world and he is now pointing for Jahangir's top spot.

"The three victories will improve my ranking from four to two and my next objective is to reach number one," said Jansher, who is seeded to meet Jahangir in the final of the Pakistan Masters this week.

Dittmar, who crushed world champion Ross Norman of New Zealand 9-0, 9-0, 9-4 in Saturday's other semifinal, said Jansher had played well in the final but cautioned against regarding him as invincible just because he had won three titles in a row.

## Real threat to Napoli

LONDON (R) — Confident Real Madrid will be looking to crown a month of triumph by clinching a European Cup first-round win over Napoli in Naples on Wednesday.

Real took their winning streak to five games, with 23 goals for and one against, by beating Las Palmas 2-0 away on Saturday.

"If we knock Napoli out, this will have been a glorious month," said Real coach Leo Beenhakker. Real, who won the first leg 2-0 two weeks ago, are leaving nothing to chance. They are even training with Italian balls which are a little heavier than Spanish ones.

Napoli have had an unhappy build-up to Wednesday's tie. They were beaten 1-0 away by Pisa on Sunday and forward Alessandro Renica was struck on the forehead by a coin thrown from the crowd.

Diego Maradona was reunited with Brazilian star Careca, back from injury, but Napoli's attack fired blanks as they went down despite playing against 10 men for the last 30 minutes. Paul Elliott, formerly with English clubs Luton and Aston Villa, was sent off for a foul late in the first half.

"As far as we were concerned the match ended after the first half," captain Maradona said. Fernando de Napoli said trainer Ottavio Bianchi told the team to consider the match with Pisa over and play calmly without risking injuries ahead of the crucial Real match.

"The match against Real Madrid is too important to risk and the game against Pisa was already over for us," he said.

Goals by Mexican Hugo Sanchez and Yugoslav Milan Jankovic against Las Palmas extended Real's winning run on Saturday and put them in great heart for their clash with Napoli.

By contrast, 1986 champions Barcelona sank deeper into trouble by losing their fourth straight game, 1-0 to Athletic Bilbao. The Catalan club, which replaced British coach Terry Venables with Luis Aragonés last week, have collected only three goals in five matches.

Firepower in the Italian league on Sunday was supplied by Welsh International Ian Rush. He made a stunning home debut with two goals as Juventus beat Pescara 3-1.

The win pushed Pescara off the top of the table in favour of Roma, 3-2 winners at Avellino. Juventus climbed to third.

Rush, signed for \$4.6 million from Liverpool, had missed the first five weeks because of injury but had a premonition he would hit the target after a disappointing league debut last week.

"To be the real Rush I just need goals and the match against Pescara looks exactly the right occasion," the striker said before the match.

European champions Porto had to settle for a 1-1 league draw at Braga on Sunday before their trip to Yugoslavia to defend a 3-0 first-leg lead over Vardar Skopje, while Belgian champions Anderlecht warmed up for their second leg against Sweden's Malmoe by beating Vinterslag 3-0. Australian Edi Krncevic hitting a hat-trick.

PSV Eindhoven, carrying a 3-0 lead over their European Cup second-leg tie away to Galatasaray Istanbul, maintained their unbeaten record in the Dutch league by beating Feyenoord Rotterdam 3-1.

## Pate outlasts Edberg; Navratilova downs Shriver

LOS ANGELES (AP) — David Pate of the United States has scored an upset victory by defeating the no. 2 player in the world, Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 6-4, 6-4 to capture the \$315,000 Volvo Tennis-Los Angeles tournament.

Pate, ranked 19th in the world, needed only one service break in each set to win his first title of the year and second of his career. He earned \$50,000.

Edberg, the top-seed in the tournament, lost in the finals of this event for the third consecutive year. He earned \$25,000 as runnerup.

For 25-year-old Pate, seeded third, the victory Sunday was his biggest since he defeated Ivan Lendl in the third round of a tournament at Tokyo earlier this year.

Pate's last and only Grand Prix victory was in the 1984 Japan and Asian open. He was a runnerup at this year's Japan Open and at Chicago.

"I was in two other finals this year and I didn't play well," Pate said. "In the other finals, I was really nervous. I wanted to win so bad."

"I wanted to win here, but I felt pretty relaxed," Edberg said of his American opponent, "he serves very well... he's playing very well."

The victory came after a show of sportsmanship by Pate in the second set. Leading 4-3 at 15-all, a serve by Pate that appeared out of the linesman and the chair umpire, a call Edberg argued to no avail.

Pate, however, asked that the point be replayed and promptly won it an ace, and went on to take the game.

Pate scored the decisive service break of the match in the fifth game of the second set when Edberg missed two volleys. At 30-all, Edberg netted a backhand volley and on the next point sent one sailing wide.

Navratilova beats Shriver

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova



Martina Navratilova

va, ranked second in the world, outlasted second-seeded Pam Shriver 6-4, 5-7, 6-4 Sunday in the championship singles match of the \$75,000 Audi Challenge Tennis tournament.

By winning the match, which lasted slightly more than two hours, Navratilova, born in Czechoslovakia but now a U.S. citizen, earned \$20,000 and a new car.

Navratilova said: "I wasn't surprised it was a close match. Pam and I always have close matches. I've only blown her out a couple of times."

Navratilova said she hasn't lost to Shriver since 1982 in the U.S. Open.

Shriver of the United States, the tournament's defending champion and the fifth-ranked woman in the world, earned \$12,500 for finishing second.

"There were only a couple of shots I would take back," Shriver said. "Overall, I played a good match."

There was only one service break in the decisive third set. Navratilova broke Shriver midway through the set.

In the doubles final at the Rancho San Clemente Tennis and Fitness Club, Navratilova and Shriver defeated Liz Smylie and Wendy Turnbull of Australia 7-5, 6-3. The win was worth a total of \$3,000 to Navratilova and Shriver.

The matches were attended by a capacity crowd of 2,800.

## Argentine topples Wilander

BARCELONA, Spain. (R) — Argentine Martin Jate pulled off his first major tennis victory when he beat top seed Mats Wilander of Sweden after an epic five-set battle in the Spanish Open Grand Prix final.

Jate, who lives and trains in Barcelona, surprisingly toppled Wilander 7-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 in a grueling match lasting four hours 12 minutes on Sunday.

The fifth-seeded Argentine, described by Wilander before the match as one of the top clay court specialists in the world, ultimately sealed his success with a gritty display of power tennis after a fluctuating contest.

Jate seized the initiative in the first set, breaking Wilander's service three times to lead 4-1. The Swede seemed to be willing in the face of Jate's power drives and precision serves, but clawed his way back to level at 6-6 and forced a tie-break.

## Krishnan seeks Cash

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Ramesh Krishnan of India hopes to upset Australian number one Pat Cash when India faces the Aussies in a Davis Cup Tennis semi-final at White City starting on Friday.

Krishnan, 26, reached the U.S. Open quarterfinals in New York earlier this month and currently is ranked 28th in the world.

Wimbledon champion Cash, 22, leads an Australian team on the White City grass courts that is aiming at winning the cup for the 27th time.

The Australians have made the final on 41 previous occasions and are hoping to take out the premier team event in tennis for the third time in five years.

## Frustrated British downhiller becomes fastest man on skis

By Mike Clark  
Associated Press

NEW YORK — Graham Wilkie calls himself a frustrated downhiller. That's quite a confession for the fastest human on skis.

Had things gone differently 12 years ago, the 28-year-old Briton might have spent his competitive years on the World Cup ski circuit, racing against the likes of Franz Klammer. Instead, he developed into the world's premiere ski speedster, reaching a record 132.06 mph (212.52 kmph) at Les Arcs, France, last April.

"The system in the U.K., when I was 16, was such that it was very difficult to get into World Cup downhill racing," Wilkie said.

"Unless you knew somebody, or your parents had lots of money, it was very difficult. The attitude of U.K. people was, 'if we don't know you, you must be no good.' It's not so much nowadays, because training methods have changed, but in the mid-1970s it was very negative."

"I took notice of the people who said you can't do that, and I went to college and into motorcycle racing," Wilkie said. "Then I was in Les Arcs for the world championships, and I saw Steve McKinney and Franz Weber

doing 120 mph (193 kmph), and I fell in love with it."

He fell for it in quite a different way in 1984 during a practice run at the U.S.'s Mount Bachelor, in Oregon. Like the first time he cracked 100 mph (161 kmph), his first high-speed crash is something he'll never forget.

"It was the first time I'd really done well, my second season, and I was tied for fastest in training," Wilkie recalled. "I went through the timing, stood up and went to put some weight on my left ski for a direction change. But I put too much weight on and the ski went in. It was just like someone ripped it off my foot."

"I cartwheeled eight times in about two seconds. I remember blue-white, blue-white, blue-white, from seeing the snow and then the sky as I tumbled. I got a headache, and while I'm still sliding along at 50 mph (80 kmph), I did an inventory and everything worked. I ended up with a cracked bone in my wrist."

Ski racers fall down occasionally, and at times body repairs are needed. It is the nature of the sport. That doesn't mean, Wilkie notes, that skiers, particularly in his selected field, are crazy.

"The risk implied by speed skiing is huge," he said. "People think it's so dangerous. There's only a few people in the world who can do it. A (World Cup) downhiller can't do it right away."

Within three years of that terrifying crash, Wilkie was the fastest man in the world. In the process, he surpassed the deeds of McKinney, the California who was the first to break 200 kilometres an hour, and Weber, the Austrian whose record fell last April.

He said: "When I started running at the magic 200 kilometer (125 mph), I said, 'I've done it, I've reached the 200 club.' That's the ultimate, except the world record. And then to go on and break the record, well..."

Now there are new goals for Wilkie. The immediate one is to retain his record this month when the speedsters get together in Chile for the last unofficial meet before the tour comes under the sanctioning umbrella of the International Ski Federation (FIS).

"This race in Chile is the first there since 1978, so it's an unknown quantity," Wilkie said. "What we're wondering is how fast we're going to go at Chile."

There's a good possibility we can break the record, if the conditions are right.

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6400/10	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3120/30	Canadian dollar
	1.8240/50	West German marks
	2.0520/30	Dutch guilders
	1.5135/45	Swiss francs
	37.85/88	Belgian francs
	6.0775/0825	French francs
	1316/1317	Italian lira
	144.15/25	Japanese yen
	6.3990/4040	Swedish crowns
	6.6650/6700	Norwegian crowns
	7.0065/0115	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	460.50/461.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were around the day's highs in late trading as the market shrugged off last week's worse than expected August trade figures, dealers said.

An early 30-point jump on Wall Street also helped sentiment, with most interest centring around special situations. The market showed little reaction to the weekend's G-7 meeting which, as expected, reaffirmed the Louvre accord on currency stability and did not produce any significant new policy measures.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 23.9 points higher at 2,366.5, having reached a high of 2,369.6 at 1403.

Ian Harwood, equity director at Warburg Securities, said: "The only effect meetings like G-7 will have on shares is if they spark a rise in interest rates, either in the U.S., Germany or Japan. This could easily have a knock-on effect in the U.K."

He said any near-term fall in the dollar, which many here expect, will have limited impact on U.K. equities as most major exporting companies are just as vulnerable to a drop in the European currencies as to a fall in the dollar.

Dealers said after the shock of the trade data last week the consensus was that the market's fall was overdone and that U.K. interest rates are likely to remain stable for some time.

## Jordanian industrial shares excel

Sector	Number of shares traded	% of total	Volume of trade	% of total	Number of contracts	% of total
<b>Banks and financial companies</b>						
1984	1,050,936	52	1,714,573	59	1,809	47
1985	322,159	65	6,351,503	86	3,012	68
1986	368,588	37	1,383,485	63	1,149	46
1987	1,587,068	37	2,346,956	40	1,102	23
<b>Insurance</b>						
1984	180,901	9	239,203	8	246	6
1985	77,470	4	249,818	4	204	5
1986	49,275	5	72,353	3	104	4
1987	123,612	3	287,155	5	132	3
<b>Services</b>						
1984	131,280	7	133,011	5	346	9
1985	109,078	5	100,313	1	154	3
1986	180,106	18	149,215	7	238	10
1987	190,336	4	150,752	2	164	4
<b>Industries</b>						
1984	659,191	32	830,680	28	1,486	38
1985	534,494	26	668,118	9	1,080	24
1986	394,095	40	580,217	27	1,012	40
1987	2,415,273	56	3,104,929	53	3,305	70
<b>Grand total</b>						
1984	2,022,308	—	2,917,467	—	3,387	—
1985	2,043,201	—	7,369,752	—	4,450	—
1986	992,064	—	2,185,270	—	2,503	—
1987	4,316,289	—	5,889,792	—	4,703	—

The above table compares trading activities that took place at the Amman Financial Market (AFM) during the month of August for the years 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987. The figures for August 1987 appeared in the AFM's monthly bulletin which was released last week. Volume of trade is given in Jordanian dinars.

## G-10 turns down Spain, Australia

WASHINGTON (R) — Australia and Spain were rebuffed on Sunday in their bid to join one of the select clubs of rich nations that helps determine world economic policy.

"We're pretty disappointed by the decision," said Mr. Julio Duran of the Bank of Spain's foreign department. "We can't understand the logic of it."

Neither nation won the unanimous support that was necessary to join the so-called Group of Ten (G-10), although a majority of the group's members supported them. British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson told reporters.

At Sunday's meeting, Mr. Lawson acted as chairman of the G-10, which groups Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Sweden, the United States and West Germany, as well as Switzerland.

Australia and Spain argued that they should be allowed into the club because their economies were bigger than some of the nations that are already members.

## Indian official warns of low growth

NEW DELHI (R) — India's worst drought this century could halve the country's industrial and economic growth rates this year, a top industrialist warned on Monday.

Lower farm output and energy shortages caused by the weak monsoon will force factories to produce only four per cent more than in 1986/87 when the increase was 8.9 per cent, said Mr. P. Panandikar, secretary-general of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

"Gross national product (GNP) is also likely to grow only two per cent in 1987/88... but the economy should pick up from mid-1988," he said in an interview. India's GNP grew five per cent last year.

India's trade deficit, which amounted to 87.47 billion rupees (\$672 million) in 1985-86, could also climb marginally this year because of lower agricultural exports and rising imports, he said.

India would have to import at least 400 million rupees (\$30 million) more of edible oil after drought severely hit the groundnut crop in the western state of Gujarat, he said.

India's 1987/88 (September to August) cotton crop is estimated to fall of eight million bales of 170 kilograms. This compares with 11.5 million bales produced this year, and is below the mills' demand of 9.5 million bales.

Mr. Panandikar said an estimated 10 per cent fall in farmers' income will also affect domestic demand for fertilisers, farm vehicles and equipment.

He said recent government moves to raise taxes and duties on non-essential imports will also affect demand for consumer goods from the urban population.

The government announced on Sept. 21 it would impose a five per cent surcharge on taxpayers and corporations earning more than 50,000 rupees (\$3,850) a year to help raise an additional 19 billion rupees (\$1.46 billion) this year needed for emergency relief.

Mr. Panandikar said latest estimates show that foodgrain output will fall to between 135 and 140 million tonnes from 151 million last year.

India's energy supply has fallen sharply in recent months because water in dams has been diverted to rice fields instead of turning turbines to produce hydro-electricity.

India bought 22.94 billion rupees (\$1.76 billion) worth of oil and petroleum products in 1986/87.

India has increased its installed capacity for power generation to a current 50,000 megawatts, but national demand still outstrips supply by eight per cent and many factories are running below capacity because of constant power cuts.

## Economist sees challenges for banks in Arab nations

BAHRAIN (R) — Banks in the Gulf region will be forced to modernise their services following a decline in corporate and trade financing opportunities, Gulf International Bank (GIB) said in an economic report on Sunday.

The Bahrain-based bank's economist, Mr. Henry Azzam, said a boom in infrastructure building and a double digit growth of imports in the 1970s had encouraged banks to extend a disproportionate percentage of their loans to trade and construction.

But total imports to the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states declined by a third between 1982 and 1985 while public sector expenditure on construction had dropped in most countries after peaking in 1983.

The new conditions meant banks in the region would have to rely more on the retail sector, which was wide open to banks willing to make the investment, Mr. Azzam said.

The Gulf region's 15 million people still prefer to use cash in

most cases. Banks need to cultivate cashless banking habits among their customers and reap the benefits of recent technological developments in this field," he said.

A few banks in the region had still not computerised their current account operations, while others did not yet have plans to introduce automatic teller machines.

Electronic funds transfer at point of sale and other electronic banking services had not reached the region.

Mr. Azzam said a smaller return on loans had led several commercial banks to emphasise treasury products and offer alternative investment channels to the region's investors.

The products included unit-

trusts and money market funds for individuals and portfolio management services and open-ended investment funds for larger clients.

But, he said, only a very few Gulf banks had developed expertise in these fields, which "require massive investment in sophisticated trading floors that only a few are capable of undertaking."

Mr. Azzam said declining banking opportunities in the region were coupled with the infiltration of international competition into the domestic markets.

"In this era of electronic communication, computerisation and globalisation of banking services, foreign banks are able to penetrate the Gulf markets without necessarily having local offices," he said.

Local staff had taken over key management positions in virtually all major Gulf bank over the last five to seven years, he said, but a national cadre of middle and junior managers was still lacking.

## Iran oil exports to U.S. soar

WASHINGTON (R) — Iran has become the second largest supplier of crude oil to the United States, providing Tehran with about one-third of its total oil revenues, the Washington Post reported on Monday.

The Post, quoting a new analysis of U.S. oil imports, said a surge in Iranian shipments to the United States this summer had pumped more than \$700 million into Iran's war-torn economy.

The surge — which coincided with growing military and diplomatic tension between the two countries — was documented in U.S. Commerce Department figures cited by Mr. John Roberts, of the Middle East Institute in Washington, the Post said.

In July, the United States imported 19.6 million barrels of Iranian crude at a cost of \$359 million, the paper quoted Mr. Roberts as saying. Only Nigeria supplied more.

The Iranian shipments amounted to more than 11 per cent of U.S. oil imports. U.S. oil payments to Iran for the three months ending in July exceeded the annual average in each of the previous three years, Mr. Roberts said.

Iran is trying to buy at least \$40 million worth of oilfield equipment from U.S. companies in a bid to replace machinery and rebuild facilities damaged by recent Iraqi air attacks, Mr. Roberts was quoted as saying.

As tensions with Iran have risen, the Reagan administration has considered an embargo against Iranian goods, including oil.

But the United States has not imposed any import restrictions since the agreement accompanying the release of U.S. hostages from Tehran in 1981.

## Kuwait Airways maintains profitability

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Airways Corporation Chairman Ahmad Al Mishari said on Monday the airline would report profits of around 200,000 dinars (\$714,000) in the year ended in June, roughly the same level as last year.

He told Reuters that despite difficult operating conditions, "we are generating profits and contributing to state revenue."

Al Watan newspaper quoted him as saying the airline was negotiating the sale of two surplus Airbus 310 jets to a South American airline.

Profitability was being maintained through rationalisation of the workforce and efficient management of the fleet, he said.

He said the number of passengers carried in 1986-87 was 2.5

per cent above the previous year. Talks were under way with a British catering firm to establish an Islamic kitchen at London's Heathrow airport with two other Gulf airlines, the regional carrier Gulf Air and Saudia, Sheikh Mishari said.

The kitchen would ensure the airlines' food met Islamic requirements.

## Dealers expect dollar to decline soon

LONDON (R) — The dollar steadied on Monday after finance ministers of the leading industrial nations met in Washington and renewed a pledge to stabilise currency markets, but many dealers were sceptical and saw it falling again soon.

Ministers of the Group of Seven (G-7) — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — reaffirmed their Feb. 22 "Louvre accord" on stable exchange rates, and left unchanged target values for the dollar which their central banks are ready to defend by buying it in the open market.

But the weekend Washington talks did not seem to develop new ideas on how to correct the huge

trade deficit of the United States, which is what convinces the market that a weaker dollar is needed and tempts it to deny the central banks and sell it.

"The market feels secure holding dollars at the moment... but sooner or later the dollar's fundamental weakness will prevail," said Mr. Chris Zwermann, currency analyst at Swiss Bank Corp's Frankfurt office.

The dollar in Europe on Monday fetched around 1,825 West German marks and just over 144 yen. That was firmer than at the close of business last Friday, but only just. It had ended Friday in New York worth 1,821 marks and 143.55 yen.

The G-7 ministers said the dol-

lar's fall in value since 1985 by nearly 40 per cent would suffice, with other economic measures already in hand, to correct the U.S. deficit.

Those other measures include tax cuts and spending packages to stimulate consumer demand for goods in the main trade surplus nations, Japan and West Germany, so that they buy more and export less — but the markets are generally sceptical about how quickly this is being achieved.

"What the officials are saying is still wishful thinking," said Mr. Bob Bauer, senior currency dealer at Commerzbank in Frankfurt. "We are on the right road but we've not arrived yet."

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1987

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Plaster Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The major difficulty you'll face today is a tendency to believe you must force issues or engage in confrontations in order to achieve your aims. Actually, a diplomatic attitude and tact would be more effective.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** You'll have some fine new ideas, but don't get bogged down by details and forget the main points. Avoid any boring routines today.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** Don't waste your time in over-weighing pressures which you know are too expensive. Show your mate your devotion — vocally.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** Leave the house early and see the prominent people who can help you to become more affluent. Public work can be very beneficial.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21):** This is a fine day to handle some important activities which you've been putting off. Handle your correspondence tonight.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21):** Think about some amusements you've enjoyed in the past and get into them again now. Take your mate out for a good time tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** Try to help some family friends attain their ambitions, and put aside your own wishes for now. Invite an interesting guest into your home.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** This is a fine day for accomplishing much in the business world. Be more positive when dealing with others. Enjoy a hobby.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** Focus your attention on increasing your income by forgetting pleasure for a while. Steer clear of friends who may distract you today.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** This is not the day to ask a favor of a superior. Try to be more self-reliant, and don't depend on friends to pull you out of a jam.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** Steer clear of a new contact who could easily get you into some very big trouble. Your greatest happiness can come from your mate.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** The company of a long-time friend and some relatives will help you forget your worries. Avoid an argument with your mate tonight.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** Tend to go with credit friends which have some hidden problems. A superior will be quite receptive to granting you a needed favor today.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY:** He or she will be a serious and disciplined student who could do quite well at teaching, lecturing, etc. Teach your progeny early to smile more and develop a lighter spirit which will increase his or her popularity. Your child is apt to be a favorite of older people who will appreciate the serious and sensible approach to life.

**"The Stars Impel: they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!**

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## THE Daily Crossword by Harvey L. Chew

ACROSS

- Br. round of duties
- Alai basket
- Moviedog
- Baghdad's country
- Obtain new weapons
- Husband of Jezebel
- Soliste's neighbor
- Egyptian measure
- Die shape
- Contemptibly low
- Truffle e.g.
- NM art colony
- Medicine measure
- Calvin Klein for one
- Open shoe
- Author Hunter
- Norse gods
- Lamb's mama
- Light tune
- Rio de la —
- Barter
- Heb. letter
- Dislocate
- Drawing item
- Lacking vigor
- Boa
- Inquires
- Expel
- Southern farmers
- Bacon portion
- Slam visitor
- Contacted
- Sch. subj.
- Urban area
- Arab prince
- var.
- Wings
- Gr. meeting place
- Winter visitor
- Part of n.b.

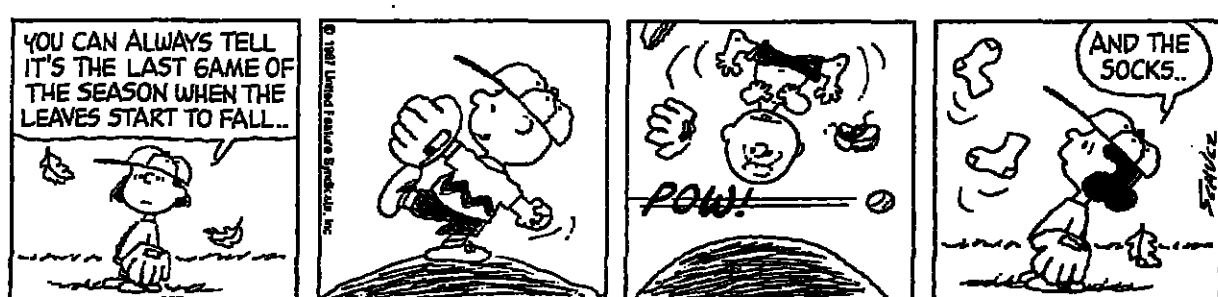
DOWN

- Tea
- City on the Oka
- Noxious weed
- Type of itching
- Drawing item
- Poet's word
- marquis
- Stair part
- Food for the gods
- Ger. city
- Avoid
- Forbidden
- Help
- Move sharply
- Autocrat
- See creatures
- Gr. letter
- Fr. spa
- Oniment
- Part of Asia
- Indian official
- Blue ribbon
- Gr. coins
- Pool girl
- Bundes
- Glaswegian
- 43 Hops
- 54 Step — (hurry)
- 55 Nap
- 56 Dawn goddess
- 48 Civil War
- 58 Nimbus
- 59 Coup d' —
- 60 Ostich-like bird
- 53 US Army members
- 63 Hanoi holiday

Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Br. round of duties	1. Noxious weed
2. Alai basket	2. Type of itching
3. Moviedog	3. Drawing item
4. Baghdad's country	4. Poet's word
5. Obtain new weapons	5. marquis
6. Husband of Jezebel	6. Stair part
7. Soliste's neighbor	7. Food for the gods
8. Egyptian measure	8. Ger. city
9. Die shape	9. Avoid
10. Contemptibly low	10. Forbidden
11. Truffle e.g.	11. Help
12. NM art colony	12. Move sharply
13. Medicine measure	13. Autocrat
14. Calvin Klein for one	14. See creatures
15. Open shoe	15. Gr. letter
16. Author Hunter	16. Fr. spa
17. Norse gods	17. Oniment
18. Lamb's mama	18. Part of Asia
19. Light tune	19. Indian official
20. Rio de la —	20. Blue ribbon
21. Barter	21. Gr. coins
22. Heb. letter	22. Pool girl
23. Dislocate	23. Bundes
24. Drawing item	24. Glaswegian
25. Lacking vigor	
26. Boa	
27. Inquires	
28. Expel	
29. Southern farmers	
30. Bacon portion	
31. Slam visitor	
32. Contacted	
33. Sch. subj.	
34. Urban area	
35. Arab prince	
36. var.	
37. Wings	
38. Gr. meeting place	
39. Winter visitor	
40. Part of n.b.	

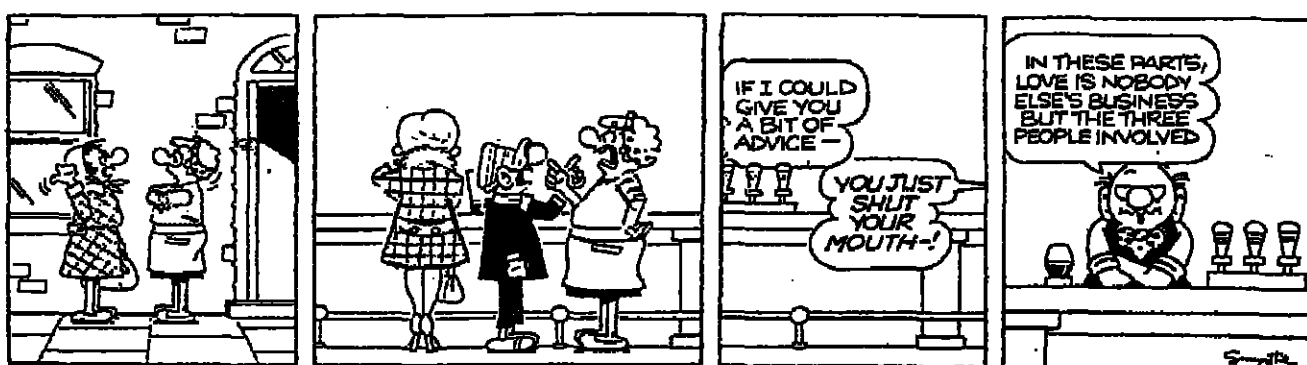
## Peanuts



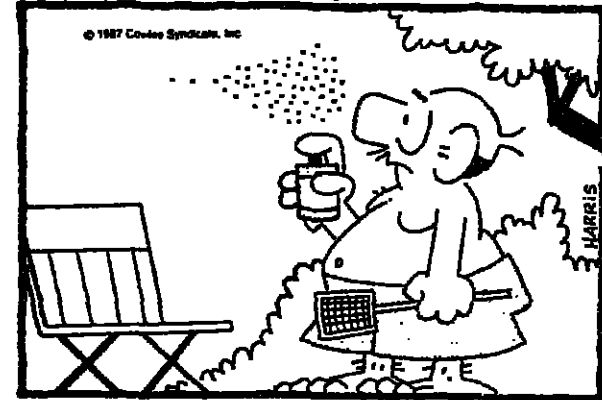
## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALOCK

TIBUL

DORIAT

FEENAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MESSY AWARD SCURRY HAMPER  
Answer: How the girls were leading the boys at that big prom — A "MARRY" CHASE

هذه هي الصورة



# Fiji's governor-general rejects Rabuka ultimatum

Commonwealth chief calls coup leader a 'racist'

SUVA, Fiji (R) — Fiji's embattled governor-general Sir Penaia Ganilau rejected a demand on Monday that he recognise coup leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka as the nation's leader, Col. Rabuka told Reuters.

"The governor-general did not accept," Col. Rabuka said as he hurriedly got in his car after a late-evening conference at Queen Elizabeth Barracks with his battalion commanders.

"We (the military) will just carry on and we'll think up new tactics tomorrow," was all he would say as he left the barracks. Military sources said Col. Rabuka hoped to meet Ganilau again on Tuesday. They said Col. Rabuka had not yet carried out a threat to sack Ganilau and abolish his post, though he earlier told diplomats he had abrogated the constitution.

The sources said Ganilau and Col. Rabuka met for more than an hour at the governor-general's residence. No comment was available from aides of Ganilau, who had been running the country since Col. Rabuka's first coup on May 14.

Col. Rabuka, who wants political supremacy for ethnic Fijians, told Reuters before the meeting that he would insist Ganilau accept him as leader following his second military takeover in five months.

"The dismissal is just a legal way, the only way, of legitimising my assumption of the executive authority of the land," Col. Rabuka said in an interview.

The 39-year-old colonel said he did not believe Ganilau would accept his authority or his plan for a new constitution to give ethnic Fijians permanent political power, adding that he was prepared to die for that aim.

Col. Rabuka appears to have staged Friday's coup to forestall plans for power-sharing between Fijians and ethnic Indians, who backed a government ousted by Col. Rabuka's first takeover in May.

He said he would soon name a military council to help him run the island state until a new constitution enshrining indigenous rights could be drafted before fresh elections.

A council of Indian affairs would be appointed to persuade Indians, who slightly outnumber Fijians in the 714,000 population, to accept a minority role in government, Col. Rabuka said.

Suva was quiet on Monday as soldiers with automatic rifles patrolled the streets of the capital. Most Indian-owned businesses had reopened.

Col. Rabuka said that turning Fiji into a republic was the most likely outcome but Ganilau would still be offered the nation's first presidency. "If a republic is the only way then so be it," he added.

In London, Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal on Monday accused Fiji's military coup leader of racism and warned the island nation was heading toward expulsion from the Commonwealth.

In a radio interview with the British Broadcasting Corp., Ramphal said the policy of the military government that seized power last week "is compounded of elements that the Commonwealth will find quite unacceptable — elements of racism, elements of terrorism and of authoritarianism."

Asked whether Fiji's situation was comparable with South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation, Ramphal said: "Racism by any name is just as bad, and the element of racism in the Fiji situation, I think, will cause a great deal of misgiving within the Commonwealth."

Ramphal, speaking from Toronto, said that under the rules of the Commonwealth, Fiji's membership would automatically cease if it became a republic, and it would have to reapply for readmission.

Britain warned the new military government of Fiji on Sunday that it would risk losing Commonwealth economic aid if it renounced Queen Elizabeth as head of state and declared itself a republic.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, reacting to statements by Col. Rabuka that he might declare a republic, said that such a change would be serious and sad.

"If he (Rabuka) were to leave the Commonwealth, he certainly could not count on continued access to the benefits that flow from Commonwealth membership," he told a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio interviewer.

"The declaration of a republic would change Fiji's status in that she would be outside the Commonwealth," he added.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain was already reviewing its annual aid programme to Fiji of some £4 million (\$6.5 million).

He said Britain was in contact with other Commonwealth members, including Australia and New Zealand, to coordinate policy on the Pacific island state.

## 41 die in Indonesian bus fire

JAKARTA (R) — Forty-one trapped passengers burned to death and 11 were injured when a crowded bus exploded in flames as it sped down a highway in Indonesia, police said on Monday.

An East Java police spokesman said in Surabaya that the charred bodies of trapped passengers were recovered from inside the bus after the explosion on Saturday. The other 11 people, who broke windows to escape, were in hospital with severe cuts and burns.

Survivors said they believed the explosion was caused by a cooking stove aboard the bus. The bus had just passed through a toll gate on the East Java Highway on Saturday night when the explosion occurred, killing among its victims seven children and a troupe of traditional comedians.

"We are having difficulty in identifying the victims because they were so badly burned," the police spokesman told Reuters by telephone.

"We are still investigating the cause of the accident," he said, adding that the driver of the ill-fated bus had run away.

He said 20 ambulances sped to the scene, but stood by for almost half an hour because rescue workers could not get into the burning bus. "We believe the fire spread rapidly," he said.

The daily Kompas quoted a survivor as saying he heard an explosion from the rear part of the bus. It was followed by the fire which spread quickly through the seats and curtains.

He said panicked passengers tried to escape as the bus slowed to a stop, but could not get out of the locked rear door. Some survivors fled through the front door and others had to break through the windows.

## Hirohito cancels trip to Okinawa

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Emperor Hirohito, recovering from an intestinal operation, announced on Monday that he would not make a controversial trip to the southernmost Japanese island of Okinawa scheduled for next month.

The trip would have been the first visit to Okinawa by the 86-year-old emperor, but it was opposed by leftist radicals and some of the island's people who hold him responsible for leading Japan to defeat in World War II. In 1945 Okinawa was the scene of one of the war's bloodiest battles, in which nearly a quarter of a million soldiers and Okinawa civilians died.

"I truly regret not being able to make the visit to Okinawa due to my unexpected illness," said Hirohito in an official statement read by a court official.

"I wish to convey my feeling of eagerness to make the trip as soon as possible after my health improves."

The Japanese establishment had hoped the visit would close the book on the battle of Okinawa, and signal Okinawa's complete integration into Japan. The island was under U.S. control from 1945 until its reversion to Japan in 1972.

## Reagan: U.S. must not listen for footsteps

NEW YORK (R) — The United States must make bold moves in defence of democracy and not "listen for footsteps" like a football player who is beset by fear of injury, President Reagan wrote in a magazine article.

The article, in Life magazine published on Monday, was accompanied by articles from three former U.S. presidents written to coincide with the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the signing of the U.S. constitution.

Mr. Reagan wrote: "Just 20 years ago, America seemed uncertain of its responsibilities, lacking a resolve... and backing away from a consistent, committed foreign policy."

"A similar sort of syndrome is known in the game of (American) football. It's called 'hearing footsteps.' It occurs when a player, often a receiver, is hit hard and perhaps shaken up."

"If a player so afflicted returns to the field of play, it is often not with the anticipation of winning but with the fear of being hit. The results are predictable: Hesitancy, doubt and increased risk of injury."

"If we are to continue to prosper we cannot listen for footsteps," Mr. Reagan wrote. "America's future requires a renewed dedication to our goals of democracy and peace."

Richard Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, the only three living former U.S. presidents, said the United States held major responsibilities in meeting global problems.

"Such problems as poverty, world hunger, deforestation, desertification, air and water pollution, Third World debt, and overpopulation will increase unless concerted action is taken by the foremost nations," Mr. Carter wrote. "Our country has a special responsibility with its unequalled leadership capabilities."

Mr. Ford wrote that the United States must get control of its finances or it will recede as a world power.

## Over 100 killed in Colombian landslide

MEDELLIN, Colombia (AP) — A landslide roared down a mountain and buried a neighbourhood in Colombia's second-largest city beneath 3 metres of mud and rocks, killing at least 100 people, officials said.

Mayor William Jaramillo Gomez told Caracol, Colombia's largest radio network, that at least 100 people were killed, another 200 injured and 500 missing after tonnes of mud and rocks buried about 60 houses following three days of torrential rains.

"We heard the noise that sounded like an explosion and soon afterward a huge mass of rocks and mud descended upon," said Mary Mosquera, who lost three daughters in the avalanche. "They were trapped by huge rocks and we couldn't do anything to rescue them."

"I thought an airplane had crashed into the mountain," said Alirio Garcia, a neighbourhood resident who rescued numerous injured victims and recovered bodies. "It was horrible."

Officials at the local morgue said Sunday night it had 86 bodies and local hospitals reported another 14 bodies.

Firefighters said many more bodies could be trapped under the mud and rocks. They risked being buried themselves by more mudslides as they continued looking for survivors, using searchlights in the darkness.

Among the victims were some 30 children celebrating their first communion, said Luz Maria, a nun who works in the neighbourhood.

Hospital officials reported treating at least 150 people, most of them children, who suffered broken bones and cuts. Hospitals were crowded with people looking for family members and friends.

The mayor said residents of the Villa Tina neighbourhood were taken by surprise by the slide at about 2:30 p.m. (1830 GMT).

He said the rain caused streams in the high mountains surrounding the city to overflow their banks, and one stream washed away the mountainside.

Medellin is a city of more than 1 million residents, Colombia's second largest, in a valley high in the Andes Mountains about 300 miles (185 kilometres) north west of Bogota, the capital.

There have been several deadly landslides in Colombia in recent years.

A landslide triggered by days of heavy rain killed 20 people near the town of La Piragua in southern Colombia on June 21, 1986.

On Nov. 13, 1985, the Nevada El Ruiz volcano erupted, sending a wall of mud roaring into the town of Armero, 65 miles (100 kilometres) west of Bogota. More than 20,000 people died.

## Argentine army regiment ends four-hour protest

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — About 150 officers from an army regiment in suburban Buenos Aires confined themselves to their barracks for four hours Sunday night and early Monday to protest the transfer of their commanding officer.

The rebels, with painted faces and carrying automatic weapons, refused to leave their quarters at Tablada, 15 kilometres south west of the capital, to protest the transfer of their leader, Lt.-Col. Dario Fernandez Maguer, the Argentine news agency Telam said.

## Seoul government candidate starts presidential campaign

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's government candidate for December presidential elections, Roh Tae-Woo, began his first provincial campaign tour on Monday as a conservative rival announced the formation of a new party.

Thousands of chanting supporters at a gymnasium in Pusan rose to cheer Mr. Roh, President Chun Doo Hwan's choice as successor, as he pledged to lead the way towards a "political miracle" and the country's return to democracy.

The Pusan trip is the start of a series of provincial tours that Mr. Roh, leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), plans for the coming weeks to meet local supporters and youth organisations whose campaign backing he seeks.

Pusan, South Korea's second largest city, is the powerbase of opposition leader Kim Young-Sam, who is vying with veteran dissident Kim Dae-Jung for the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) presidential nomination.

The unrest was the most serious military incident since Easter week, when officers from army regiments in Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Salta rebelled, demanding amnesty for officers accused of human rights abuses during the military rule of 1976-83.

The uprising at Regiment 3 protested the transfer of Col. Maguer, who had been notified Friday he was being sent away 15 months early to an undisclosed post by Army Chief of staff Gen. Jose D. Cardi.

## Celebrities gather for AIDS benefit

CHICAGO (AP) — Angela Lansbury, Oprah Winfrey and other celebrities gathered Sunday for a \$1-million benefit for AIDS research sponsored by Marshall Field's Department Store. "A Show of Concern: The Heart of America Responds" was a benefit for the AIDS Foundation of Chicago and the American Foundation for AIDS Research. The two-hour sell-out performance also featured Peter Allen, Colleen Dewhurst, Jerry Herman, Chita Rivera, Leslie Uggams and five Chicago choirs. Tickets, priced at \$150 and up, had gone on sale on Aug. 24. People who contributed \$1,000 or more also were invited to a supper and dance with the stars following the performance. Cheryl Lewin, a spokeswoman for the benefit, said it is the first on such a scale in Chicago. Lily Tomlin and Bette Midler sent a short tape. Ms. Lewin said, Elizabeth Taylor sent a telegram, calling the benefit a shining example of the partnership that will unite the world in defeating AIDS. The performance also honoured Fritz Holt, a Broadway producer who helped organise it before he died of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) last summer. "We've reached the \$1-million goal," Ms. Lewin said, "but when you're talking about AIDS research, it's only a drop in the bucket."

## Replica of Santa Maria sets sail

VERACRUZ, Mexico (AP) — A replica of the 15th century ship Santa Maria that Christopher Columbus used in his voyage to the new world set sail Sunday for Europe. Thousands of people, waving Mexican and Spanish flags, gathered in this port city on the Gulf of Mexico to take part in the festivities marking the end-of the Mangle. The ship takes its name from the original name of the Santa Maria. It was the product of six years' work and the efforts of more than 100 craftsmen. Vital Alsar, the project's creator and ship's captain, said the idea to build a replica originated eight years ago, with a view to the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage of discovery in 1492. He said he hoped the new Santa Maria will create a stronger bond of understanding between the Americas and Spain. Alsar, a 53-year-old resident of Veracruz, designed the 33-metre ship with the help of engineers from his native Spain. He said they used more than 30 kinds of tropical woods, and there were legal requirements that the ship be outfitted with navigational equipment and an auxiliary motor.

## U.K. ferry sold for scrap

LONDON (AP) — The Herald of Free Enterprise car ferry, which claimed 189 lives when it capsized off the Belgian coast in March, has been sold for scrap to a Dutch salvage firm. Press Association, the domestic British news agency has reported. Ferry owners P and O refused to reveal any details of last week's sale, including the price. Press Association said: "There is no way we would ever want to see the ferry sail again." Press Association quoted an unidentified P and O spokesman as saying: "We do not feel that would be appropriate in the circumstances." The ferry capsized on March 6 after taking in water through bow doors left open as it sailed from Zeebrugge, Belgium, to Dover, England. The ferry's owner was known as Townsend Thoresen at the time of the disaster, but decided in July to take on the name of its parent company, P and O, became known as P and O European Ferries Ltd.

## Super-speedy trains hit Italian rails

ROME (AP) — The first of four new "super-rapido" trains departed from Rome and reached its final destination of Milan in a speedy 4 hours and 55 minutes. The new Rome-Milan trains, travelling at speeds of up to 200 kph (124 mph), shave about an hour off the 632-kilometre (393-mile) trip in an ordinary "rapido" train, previously the fastest way to travel between the two cities. The new trains depart Rome daily at 0800 GMT and 1855 GMT, from Milan at 0850 GMT and 1955 GMT. The 102,000 lire (\$78) one-way, first-class ticket includes lunch or dinner in one of two restaurant cars and various other supplementary charges. Three hostesses offer newspapers, magazines and coffee to passengers in their seats. The introduction of the "super-rapidos" is the first step in a modernisation programme by the Italian rail system that foresees the use of trains capable of travelling 300 kilometres-per-hour, making the Rome-Milan trip in 3 hours, 15 minutes, railway officials said.

## Soviet pianist plays at White House

WASHINGTON (R) — Soviet pianist Vladimir Feltsman gave his first concert in the United States on Sunday and fulfilled a dream he said sustained him during eight years awaiting an exit visa — to play at the White House. "I am deeply touched," Feltsman told reporters after a 45-minute concert in the gold and white East Room. "Nobody cannot (but) dream to begin his career as a musician at the White House." "So I am very happy and I appreciate it with all my heart," said the 35-year-old pianist whom President Reagan lauded in remarks after the concert as "extraordinary, brilliant... among the great musicians in the world." Feltsman, a Soviet Jew, who arrived in the United States in early August, played America's national anthem and works by Schubert, Beethoven, Liszt, Rachmaninoff and Debussy. Feltsman told the Wall Street Journal in an interview published on Friday his dream of playing at the White House sustained him through eight years of waiting for an exit visa. "That you manifest no bitterness (at the long delay) is proof that you are not only a great musician — it is proof you are a hero of the human spirit," Mr. Reagan said.

## Chinese want more risks in life

PEKING (R) — Chinese people regard themselves as industrious, obedient and thrifty but increasingly want a life of risk rather than security, according to a nationwide opinion poll. The China Daily said on Monday most of those polled said China's national character was conservative rather than adventurous but they themselves wanted more competitive jobs even at the risk of unemployment. It said the pollsters believed the results showed that conservative attitudes which could hamper the country's modernisation were changing. Pollsters commissioned by government bodies asked 4,244 city dwellers to select three words which best described the national character from a list. Half chose "industrious" and "frugal" and more than a third selected "realistic," "conservative" and "obedient" while 18.6 per cent chose "intelligent" and only 2.7 per cent "adventurous," the newspaper said. More than 20 per cent said they would rather have a rewarding job with the risk of unemployment than easier but secure work, it added. The newspaper said most people might have chosen safety rather than risk if the poll had been conducted a few years ago. It quoted an official as saying the results of the poll, conducted by young interviewers, were more reliable than earlier surveys by government employees.

## Report: Raisa Gorbachev was seriously ill

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has not been seen in public since the beginning of August because his wife Raisa became seriously ill following an appendectomy, a Swedish newspaper reported Saturday. The daily Expressen said prominent Soviet eye surgeon Svyatoslav Fyodorov made the revelation late Friday night to Mikael Lonn, a Swedish colleague visiting Moscow. There was no indication that Mrs. Gorbachev's purported ailment had anything to do with the eyes, however. The paper said Mrs. Gorbachev, 53, suffered from complications in connection with an appendix operation. It said she had been seriously ill for 14 days and that Mr. Gorbachev decided to prolong his vacation to stay with her. Expressen's report followed speculation in the West that something may have happened to the Soviet leader, who has not been seen in public since Aug. 7. But Expressen said Mr. Gorbachev had been ill at all and that he was now back in Moscow. Expressen quoted Lonn as saying Fyodorov told him he spoke with Mr. Gorbachev by telephone last Tuesday and that the Communist Party leader told him his wife had been in surgery because of complications from appendicitis.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KQ83 ♠72 ♠AK10763 ♠6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K98 ♠Q7 ♠18763 ♠KJ6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠K73 ♠K942 ♠74 ♠9875  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠83 ♠K107 ♠Q10782 ♠A93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K78 ♠K972 ♠Q73 ♠95  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠95 ♠AQ863 ♠Q104 ♠762  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 NT Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

## H & R Club opening soon

Members only